FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 100 *23 May 1978*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT & SALT

UN Special Session on Disarmament Facing Important Task [Anichkin, Matyash, Romantsov] — AA 1 — 1/A6
Gromyko Arrival Statement — AA 2 — 1/A7

WORLD COMMUNISM & BLOC AFFAIRS

CEMA Countries Advocate Increased Ties With West [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA] — CC 1 — 1/A8
Warsaw Pact Military Council Holds Session — CC 1 — 1/A8

GENERAL

Orekhov Stresses Need To Curb East-West Arms Race [PRAVDA 21 May] — A 1 — 1/A9
Comparison of Human Rights in USSR, West Reveals Contrast [PRAVDA 20 May] — A 5 — 1/A13
Communique Issued on Nonalined States Havana Meeting — A 7 — 1/B1
Brezhnev Greets Moscow International Women's Meeting [PRAVDA 16 May] — A 8 — 1/B2
Law of Sea Conference Session Closes in Geneva — A 8 — 1/B2
USSR UN Envoy Cites Solidarity With African States — A 9 — 1/B3
Western Powers Violate Sanctions Against Rhodesia — A 9 — 1/B3

UNITED STATES

Brzezinski Holds Talks With China's Teng Hsiao-Ping — B 1 — 1/B4
Carter Admits Aiding Zaire in Attempt To Expand Influence — B 1 — 1/B4
U.S. Intrigues in Africa Contrasted With Soviet Support [Serbin in PRAVDA 21 May] — B 1 — 1/B4
House Resolution on Orlov Trial Rejected as Interference — B 3 — 1/B6
U.S. Arms Trading Damages Disarmament Possibilities [Seregin in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 17 May] — B 5 — 1/B8
Colby's Memoirs Reval CIA Cold War Activities in Sweden — B 7 — 1/B10
Briefs: Cooperation With U.S. Scientists [Bobikov] — B 7 — 1/B10

CHINA

'Belligerent' CCP Resolutions on Military Training Noted [Georgiyev in PRAVDA 18 May] — C 1 — 1/B11
PRC Goals, Methods of Asian Expansion Examined [Grammatikov] — C 1 — 1/B11

EAST EUROPE

BCP-CPSU Aides Discuss Cooperation, World Issues D 1 1/B13
[PRAVDA 18 May]
Brezhnev's Upcoming Visit Prompts RUDE PRAVO Comment D 1 1/B13
TASS Reports Iran-Bulgaria Communique on Shah's Visit D 2 1/B14

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

Bovin Sees Positive Impetus From Brezhnev's FRG Visit E 1 1/C1
[IZVESTIYA 20 May]
USSR-FRG Joint Declaration Shows Detente's Significance E 3 1/C3
[Zakharov]
Compromise on Price Hike Ends EEC Agricultural Ministers' Meeting E 5 1/C5
EEC Finance Ministers' Meeting Reflects Economic Crisis [Balebanov] E 5 1/C5
Finnish President's Peace Zone Proposal Praised E 6 1/C6
[Kuznetsov in PRAVDA]
Moscow Links NATO, Ultrarightists to Italian Terrorism E 6 1/C6
[Zamoyskiy in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 17 May]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Portion of Egyptian Electorate Boycotts Referendum F 1 1/C8
People's Discontent F 1 1/C8
Base Solidarity on Struggle, PLO Central Council Says F 2 1/C9
PLO Paper on As-Sadat's Middle East Initiative F 2 1/C9
Israel's Only Concession in Talks with Egypt Explored F 3 1/C10
[Bolshakov in PRAVDA 17 May]
Another Israeli Settlement Established on West Bank F 4 1/C11
Israeli Authorities Confiscate Land in Negev Desert F 4 1/C11

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

NATO Uses Bases in Cyprus for Electronic Espionage G 1 1/C12
Israeli Subversive Activities on Cyprus Reported G 1 1/C12

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Additional Items on Events in Zaire's Shaba Province H 1 1/C13
Allegations of GDR, Cuban Involvement H 1 1/C13
Terrorism by Interventionists H 1 1/C13
European, Arab Denunciation H 2 1/C14
Western Motivation [Kulik] H 3 1/D1
Ethiopia-Congo Communique Denounces Imperialist Intervention H 4 1/D2

SOUTH ASIA

Moscow Paper Provides Biographical Profile of Taraki J 1 1/D3
[Luknitskiy in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 17 May]
Afghan Planning, Industries Ministers Outline Reforms [Baykov] J 2 1/D4
GDR Paper Cites Popular Support of Afghan Programs J 3 1/D5
India's Defense Minister Departs for Visit to USSR J 4 1/D6
Ram Met by Ustinov J 4 1/D6
Conversation Reported J 4 1/D6
Brezhnev, Rahman Exchange Messages on Anniversary J 4 1/D6

INDOCHINA

Cambodian Minister Refuses SRV Note on Peace Proposals L 1 1/D7
NHAN DAN Hits Cambodian Radio Call for Annihilation of SRV L 1 1/D7
Briefs: Vladivostok Delegation in SRV; Exchange Program With Laos L 2 1/D8

NORTHEAST ASIA

U.S. Pressure for Anti-Soviet Sino-Japanese Treaty Cited [Latyshev in PRAVDA 20 May] M 1 1/D9
Japanese Protest on Eve of UN Disarmament Session [Rogov] M 1 1/D9
S. Korean Legislative Elections 'Unlawful', 'Rigged' M 2 1/D10
Briefs: Japanese Tourism Officials M 2 1/D10

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Continuing Reportage on Mexican President's USSR Visit N 1 1/D11
PRAVDA Carries President's Speech [18 May] N 1 1/D11
Government Statement on Protocol [PRAVDA 19 May] N 2 1/D12
Soviet-Mexican Ties Viewed [Silantyev in IZVESTIYA 17 May] N 3 1/D13
President Arrives in Leningrad N 4 1/D14
Officials Discuss Scientific Cooperation [PRAVDA 19 May] N 4 1/D14
Government Imposes State of Emergency in Peru N 4 1/D14

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Kirilenko Addresses Rybinsk Award Meeting R 1 1/E1
Commentator Views Recent Trials in Moscow, Georgia [Moskvin] R 4 1/E4
Demichev Reads Leaders' Message to Cultural Meeting R 5 1/E5
Romanov Attends City Soviet Meeting on Services R 6 1/E6
Briefs: Social Scientists' Conference R 6 1/E6

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Moscow Reports Agricultural News for 19-22 May T 1 1/E7
Correspondent Reports on Spring Sowing in Kuban T 3 1/E9
Briefs: Amur Oblast Crops T 3 1/E9

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UN SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT FACING IMPORTANT TASK

LD221226Y Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 22 TASS--TASS correspondents Oleg Anichkin, Vladimir Matyash and Yuriy Romantsov report: The special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament that opens here on May 23 is devoted to the most pressing problems of our time, those of curbing the arms race, of disarmament and of removal of the risk of a nuclear war. This important forum of the United Nations is called upon to promote the creation of the widest possible front of peace forces that come out for making a real progress in disarmament. In general opinion, the convocation of such a session shows peoples' striving for the deepening of the relaxation of international tension and radical improvement of the political climate in the world. The special session is opening in the atmosphere when the positive changes helping prevent nuclear war have taken place in the international arena as a result of decisive efforts of the USSR, of other socialist countries, of all peace forces of the world. "To lessen the risk of an outbreak of a new world war, of mass annihilation of people with the use of nuclear weapons, such is the main direction of our struggle for peace in the present-day conditions," general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev stressed in his speech at the 18th Congress of the Leninist Young Communist League of the USSR.

The Soviet Union advanced for the agenda of the special session concrete and realistic proposals aimed at complete ending of quantitative and qualitative growth of armaments and armed forces of states possessing a big military potential and creation of conditions for their subsequent reduction. This proposal will be discussed by full-fledged representatives of 149 countries, United Nations members. The USSR's peaceful initiatives advanced by Leonid Brezhnev were issued as an official document of the special session. They attracted the attention of the international community and are assessed here as an important contribution to ensuring peace, disarmament and security of nations.

The USSR and other countries of the socialist community also submitted for the discussion of the United Nations forum draft main provisions of the declaration and action programme on disarmament which set out specific trends of the struggle for curbing the arms race on which, according to United Nations data, 350 billion dollars is squandered a year, and for achieving disarmament.

The session will pay great attention to the problems of lessening the danger of nuclear war, of all-round strengthening of the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, cessation of nuclear weapon tests by all states and banning of development of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons.

The discussion at the United Nations forum of the question of the neutron bomb is assuming special importance. The world public angrily protests against the neutron bomb. Representatives of tens of organizations of peace champions pressing for the banning of this barbarous weapon arrived already at the United Nations headquarters. The participants in the session will also discuss the question of banning chemical weapons, of creation of nuclear-free zones and peace zones in different areas of the world, of conclusion of a world treaty on non-use of force in international relations that was suggested by the Soviet Union and supported by the overwhelming majority of United Nations member-countries and other topical problems of making a break-through in the cause of military detente.

The session is also called upon to make a practical contribution to the convocation of a world conference on disarmament, which the Soviet Union and other peaceful countries regard as the most important milestone in the struggle for general and complete disarmament under the effective international control.

The delegations of many peaceful countries that arrived at the session declare that the United Nations must give a resolute rebuff to the forces of imperialism and reaction that oppose curbing of the arms race. The actions of China that seeks to torpedo any efforts aimed at ending the arms race cause profound concern of the delegates.

Gromyko Arrival Statement

LD222011Y Moscow TASS in English 2003 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 22, TASS--Delegations of the USSR, headed by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, of the Ukrainian SSR, led by Georgiy Shevel, foreign minister of the republic, and of the Belorussian SSR, led by Foreign Minister Anatoliy Gurinovich, arrived in New York today for the special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

Andrey Gromyko made the following statement at the airport. The special session of the United Nations General Assembly, to attend which we have arrived in New York, will be fully devoted, as it is known, to one problem--disarmament. This is, indeed, a cardinal problem of the contemporary world situation. We welcome any step leading to its solution.

The special session of the United Nations will justify the hopes, pinned on it by the peaceloving peoples and states, if it promotes the final discontinuation and reversal of the arms race. We urge all the states-members of the United Nations to contribute precisely to such a turn in world developments. We shall not be found wanting.

From the rostrum of the international forum, which will open tomorrow, we, of course, shall set forth the Soviet Union's approach to the disarmament problem. Our record is well known here. In the latest period alone, and I have in mind, first and foremost, the recent statements by Leonid Brezhnev, our country has advanced a whole line of initiatives, the implementation of which is called upon to ensure an abrupt change in the matter of curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament. We shall be ready to back the proposals of other states, as long as they constitute concrete, practical steps forward. It is long since high time to go over from words to deeds.

The Soviet Union will do everything depending on it to have the special session adopt resolutions mobilising the efforts of states to real disarmament. We know that they will be recommendations. [sentence as received] But if the will of the peoples to create world without armaments and wars will be reflected in them, the duty of all states, primarily, of the big powers, will be to carry them out. Double-play and falsehood are impermissible here.

During the stay in the United States, in conformity with an achieved agreement, we are to have meetings in Washington. The main subject of the talks is an open secret--negotiations between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments and the possibility of concluding a new agreement. As before, the Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that mutual efforts of the sides will allow to complete the negotiations to draft a reasonable and honest agreement, meeting the interests of both states, the interests of universal peace.

In conclusion allow me to convey the best of wishes to the citizens of New York, to all the Americans.

CEMA COUNTRIES ADVOCATE INCREASED TIES WITH WEST

LD150858Y Moscow TASS in English 0706 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 16, TASS--CMEA serves peaceful cooperation of peoples, detente and peace, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA emphasises. Recalling that CMEA will celebrate its 30th anniversary next year, the newspaper says: Throughout this period of almost 30 years, the foundation of cooperation was strengthened in depth and width. In depth, because from year to year there is an increase in the range of positions, articles, enterprises, scientific institutes and types of production with an international material and technical basis. In width, because there is and will be a further increase in the number of states, participating in the activities of CMEA, the quantity of business, mutually advantageous economic contacts, promoting materialisation of the foundations of lasting peace between CMEA member-countries in all regions of the world. "Long-term, stable and staunch nature are those 'colours' of trust which CMEA 'fits in' well in the picture of a Europe of peace and goodneighbourhood", SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA says.

CMEA, the newspaper goes on to say, multiplied the potential of the countries of the socialist community, now the mightiest community of peoples ever known in history. No other international organisation of states can compare with it in rate of economic growth or even less the scope and significance of the problems solved. In 1971-1976, the national income of the CMEA member-countries increased three times and industrial production almost four times faster than in the capitalist countries, EEC members.

Implementation of the agreements of CMEA cooperation with Mexico and Iraq proceeds successfully. In this connection, it says, the experience accumulated in CMEA cooperation with Finland, a developed capitalist country, is of tremendous importance. The establishment of business contacts between CMEA and EEC has become really promising. Trade between the socialist and the industrially developed capitalist countries is one of the most dynamically developing sectors of world trade. At the same time, the newspaper remarks, politicians, businessmen and industrialists in the West do not agree concerning economic cooperation with CMEA member-countries. In this issue there are many prejudices, misunderstanding of the open and democratic nature of CMEA. There are people who try hard to harm trade with socialist countries, complicate it, subject it to boycott and discrimination. The commercial and political regime of EEC is still inclined to protect itself through customs barriers. Of course, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes, the CMEA member-countries understand that business cooperation with the West cannot give them planned economic integration or comradely mutual understanding. It has, however, a factor of mutual advantage. It can serve as a sound foundation for the expansion of ties, business contacts, advantages from division of labour and cooperation.

WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION

LD191745Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] A routine session of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states took place in Budapest from 16 to 18 May under the chairmanship of Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces.

The Military Council discussed present activities of the Joint Forces and adopted relevant recommendations in this respect. The session was held in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and cooperation which is characteristic of the relations among the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states.

GENERAL

OREKHOV STRESSES NEED TO CURB EAST-WEST ARMS RACE

LD221247Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 78 p 4 LD

[Boris Orekhov international review: "The International Week"]

[Text] The news agency teleprinters are rattling tirelessly day and night in the editorial offices. The length of teletype printouts runs into tens of meters. These machines print a stream of information from different continents and different countries and cities. Behind the dispassionate, monotonous tapping of the teleprinters lies the intense pulsating of the world's political life.

Another week of May 1978 has passed into history. Studying our era, future historians will discover in these days new evidence of the antagonism between the forces of peace and progress and the forces of reaction, and examples of the struggle for peace and the people's security which the CPSU, the Soviet land and our people are waging on a broad front.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has ratified the convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of means of modifying the natural environment.

Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has arrived in the Soviet Union on an official visit. The talks which L. I. Brezhnev, A. N. Kosygin and A. A. Gromyko have had with the eminent guest will be a good stimulus to the further development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mexico and a good joint contribution to the cause of the relaxation of international tension and the cause of the struggle for disarmament and lasting, constructive peace among people.

The life of the international communist movement has been marked by important events. The 11th Swiss Labor Party Congress has been held in Geneva. The 10th Communist Party of Greece Congress has taken place in Athens.

A dangerous new hotbed of tension has arisen in the African Continent: Foreign military intervention has begun in Zaire.

For a World Without Wars

The results of the visit to the FRG by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, have remained at the center of world public attention. This event, of great political importance in the estimation of observers in various countries, marks a new stage in the development of political detente and creates preconditions for the extension of detente to the military field.

The political and public figures and the mass media of many countries note that the significance of the visit goes far beyond the framework of bilateral relations between the USSR and the FRG. The beneficiary is all Europe where, in the words of the Polish weekly KULISY, "the needle of the political barometer has again turned to 'fair'." Moreover, the cause of world peace also benefits, since the results of L.I. Brezhnev's visit will help to intensify the process of detente in accordance with the final act of the all-European conference in Helsinki.

The visit's fruitful results reaffirm that detente today is not a theory, slogan, or good intention but involves specific, palable action in relations between states. Peace in Europe is already in its 34th year. Time has smoothed the old trenches and shell-holes from the earth. A new generation of 30-year-olds who do not know the smell of burning gunpowder and have never heard the explosion of bombs has been born, grown up, matured and borne its own children. And this is probably the most important, specific and graphic evidence of the policy of peace, which our country and the countries of the socialist community are consistently and tirelessly pursuing.

The positive influence which the all-European conference in Helsinki has exerted on the international atmosphere, the development of cooperation among countries and the development of detente is being felt increasingly definitely. It extends to all states of Europe, both great and small. This was noted recently by Finnish President U.K. Kekkonen, who suggested that the north European countries begin talks among themselves and with the great powers on the conclusion of an agreement to turn northern Europe into a zone free of nuclear weapons. The Finnish president's constructive initiative is meeting with a positive response among the public of the north European countries, and this inspires the hope that it will succeed.

The CPSU and the Soviet state are consistently increasing their efforts aimed at preventing a world thermonuclear war, at halting the arms race and effecting disarmament. The task of calling a halt to new types of weapons, particularly weapons of mass destruction, and of preventing the arms race from spreading to new spheres is becoming increasingly urgent. The importance of the convention banning the military or any other hostile use of means of modifying the natural environment, recently ratified by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, can be seen clearly in this context. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev described this document as one more specific step narrowing to some degree the range of preparation for a new war. "This convention," he said, "affects all states. It confirms the right of all people to live peacefully and reinforces the hope that not only we ourselves but our grandchildren and great grandchildren will also be able to enjoy the benefits of nature--the natural basis of every man's life."

Additional Protocol II, on the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America (the Tlatelolco Treaty), was signed on 18 May in the Kremlin. This treaty was concluded in Mexico City in 1967 with the participation of 18 countries, later joined by others.

In accordance with its principled line favoring the reduction of the threat of nuclear war, the Soviet Union has decided in due form to accede to this treaty. Our country, like other powers possessing nuclear weapons, thus undertakes not to promote the Latin American states' access to nuclear weapons and also not to use such weapons against the states party to the treaty.

To achieve the further easing of the danger of war and to halt the growth of armaments--that is mankind's most important task today.

Addressing a pacifist congress in Switzerland in 1892, Alfred Nobel said: "My explosives plants will probably put an end to war more rapidly than your congresses. On the day when two army corps can destroy each other in one second, all civilized mankind will renounce war in horror." The "dynamite king" was wrong. Two world wars, the second of which was the most terrible in human history, have swept over the world. Nuclear weapons, whose present stockpiles make it possible not only to destroy two army corps in an instant, but to destroy many times over everything alive on earth, have been added to the mountains of dynamite. But the arms race has still not been halted and swallows up enormous funds and forces, and the threat of war continues to loom over mankind.

An increasing number of people realize, and the majority of governments acknowledge, the pernicious nature of this race and the need to end it. In a few days the UN General Assembly session specially devoted to arms limitation and disarmament will open in New York. The session is being convened at the demand of the General Assembly, which confirmed in 1976 that disarmament is one of the most important goals of the United Nations and expressed the conviction that "peace can be insured only in the basis of the fulfillment of measures for disarmament and, in particular, nuclear disarmament--measures which will promote the realization of the ultimate objective, namely, general and complete disarmament under effective international control." The problem of disarmament has rightly found itself at the center of attention in this representative international organization. During the recent 32d UN General Assembly Session, delegates of almost all UN member states spoke of the importance of the problem of disarmament for the destiny of peace. And as is known, there are now 149 UN member states. At the special session a declaration on disarmament and a disarmament action program are, by agreement, to be adopted. Jointly with the other socialist countries, the Soviet Union submitted its drafts of these documents in September 1977. The question of convening a world disarmament conference will also be discussed.

It is already being reported from New York that on the threshold of the opening of the session at UN headquarters the package of proposals which L.I. Brezhnev advanced at the 18th Komsomol Congress concerning the complete cessation of the quantitative and qualitative growth of arms and armed forces of states possessing major military potential is being widely discussed. Thus the people have grounds for optimistic expectations, although there are still many obstacles and impediments on the path of solving the question of ending the arms race and of disarmament.

The Same Old Story

There are still forces in the world which have an interest in the arms race and which are encouraging an atmosphere of fear, hostility and suspicion in relations among people and states. Their addresses are well known. They exist both to the west and to the east of our borders. Both in words and in deeds they question the possibility of the practical limitation of arms and disarmament and erect various kinds of obstacles in their way.

You don't have to go far to find examples.

The U.S. Congress has just allocated the unprecedented sum of $128.7 billion for military purposes in fiscal 1979. Observers point out that even this is $300 million more than J. Carter's administration requested.

The U.S. Senate voted down a resolution proposing that the J. Carter administration abandon its plan to sell aircraft to three Near East states--Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. It is easy to visualize the consequences of this decision. After all, it involves deliveries of new weapons to a region in which the situation remains unresolved and explosive. Almost simultaneously the U.S. House Armed Services Committee approved a bill allocating over $4 billion for the construction of new U.S. military bases in the next fiscal year. Plans call for their construction in various regions of the world, although stress is being laid on strengthening the U.S. military presence in Europe.

A session of the NATO Defense Planning Committee held in Brussels recently adopted a communique confirming the intention of the countries of this bloc to increase their military preparations.

All these steps which impede the detente process are being accompanied by propaganda statements regarding the "growing Soviet threat," "Warsaw Pact superiority over NATO," the "buildup of Soviet military potential" and so forth. In short, the world is hearing the same old story--a story on which some people laid particular stress during the cold war years. It calls to mind the well-known remark by professor J.K. Galbraith, American scientist and politician. "For 20 years," he wrote back in 1967 concerning American policy in Europe, "American leadership has been based on cold war and the Soviet military threat. Nobody believes in this any more. The Pentagon has lost its best ally in Europe--fear."

More than 10 years have passed since these words were written. And once again the bosses of the military-industrial complex are enlisting as their ally the fear of the ordinary citizen, drumming into him fantasies about the Soviet Union's aggressive intentions.

"Seven Days in May." The movie with this title, which is devoted to the problem of peaceful coexistence and which was made by American director J. Frankenheimer, was at one time successfully shown in the United States and other countries. It warned against the danger to the cause of peace from American "extremists" and the Pentagon military. Today the film is no longer being shown in America. But the danger of which it warned remains. As we can see, the last 7 days in May 1978 testify to this.

Of course, times have changed. While the feature film was about a military conspiracy against a U.S. president who had dared to conclude a peace treaty with the Soviet Union, in May 1978 (E. Fray), Washington director of the Council for International Relations, advises President J. Carter in an article in the Washington POST to "show that he is concerned about U.S. security" before submitting for ratification by the Senate the new Soviet-American strategic arms limitation agreement which is still being negotiated. Without this, the author of the article warns, "Carter may come up against insurmountable obstacles to the approval of the strategic arms limitation agreement."

The danger to the detente policy does not emanate from certain circles in the Western countries alone. Refrains about the "Soviet threat" can distinctly be heard from Peking. "In their desire to repel the threat of a possible incursion by Soviet tanks," a CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR correspondent writes, "China's military leaders are now revising the doctrine of defensive partisan war advanced by the late Mao Tse-tung, studying foreign military doctrines and asking foreign states to sell them weapons."

It is well known that there is absolutely no trace of a "threat of a possible incursion by Soviet tanks." That is the sheerest fantasy. But under cover of it certain Western countries are reacting very favorably to Peking's military requests. Peking has already reached agreement with France to purchase antitank missiles and acquire the technology connected with them. It is now attempting to obtain from the same country a license to produce Mirage fighters. In Britain the Harrier fighter--which, as a correspondent of the same CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR says inflammatorily, "could be used for air raids against Siberian airfields" (!)--is attracting close attention by Peking.

According to the foreign press, "more and more signs are appearing in the Western countries that they are striving to compete with one another in the profitable Chinese weapons market." It can be said with no risk of error that this is once again a matter of intrigues by enemies of peace and detente, who believe that they will be able to make capital out of a Soviet-Chinese conflict and Peking's militarism. These illusions are dangerous and are due to political nearsightedness. They are fraught with the most serious consequences for nearsighted politicians reminiscent of people hoping to induce others to pull their chestnuts out of the fire.

The events and processes on which we have touched today are yet another reminder of the difficulty of the path toward insuring lasting peace on earth and of the titanic work which the CPSU, the Soviet Government and our people are carrying out on this path. But, no matter how difficult this path may be, it alone will give mankind a future.

COMPARISON OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN USSR, WEST REVEALS CONTRAST

LD121219Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "In Defense of Human Rights"]

[Text] The epoch ushered in by Great October is distinguished in that it draws huge masses of people into the movement for social, political and national emancipation. Questions of vital importance to mankind, such as preserving peace, averting the threat of a new world war, ending the arms race, eliminating the remnants of colonialism, racism and apartheid, are being resolved in the struggle of the millions. Actions by the working people of the capitalist countries in defence of human rights, trampled upon and suppressed by imperialist reaction, are coming to play an ever greater role in this struggle.

Wrathful protest against the preparations for the execution of the courageous U.S. champion of the black people's freedom, John Harris, is growing wider everywhere. The demand for the release of B. Chavis and his comrades--the Wilmington ten--for freedom for A. Shakur and other prisoners of American reaction, are resounding on all continents. The day of struggle for working people's rights was held in Western Europe in an atmosphere of growing political activity by the masses. Actions in defence of the fighters against racism and apartheid in Africa have assumed a mass scope.

Brought up by Lenin's party in the spirit of internationalism, Soviet people express ardent solidarity with the champions of peace, democracy, national independence and social progress. The struggle of the people defending their rights and freedoms is assuming a particularly high pitch. And this is only natural: In our time working people clearly see socialist democracy and bourgeois democracy, compare them, drawing conclusions in favour of socialist democracy.

In the society of developed socialism the essence of democracy has been revealed in the true meaning of this word--as genuine power of the people. People of labor, deprived of equal civil and political rights under every exploitative system, have achieved such rights in reality. The principles of democracy have spread to every area of social life, and Soviet man offers an example of a citizen who enjoys true and full rights and freedom. These outstanding gains have been asse:ted and are being reliably guaranteed by the new Constitution of the USSR.

Profound democratism, the humane essence of socialism are vividly manifested in the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy consistently pursued by the Communist Party and the Soviet state. Under conditions of peace Soviet people are successfully tackling economic and social tasks set forth by the 25th CPSU Congress. Central among these is the steadfast rise of the people's living standards.

Imperialist reaction realises the danger to the very foundations of its domination stemming from a comparison by the working people of the capitalist world of their deprived status with the opportunities opened up to man by the socialist system. [paragraph continues]

Striving to belittle the historical gains of socialism, imperialist ideologues and politicians are raising a provocative hullabaloo about so-called "violations" of human rights in socialist countries.

Its purpose is to detract the attention of the popular masses from the poor state of human rights in the exploitative world. But truth will out.

It is no one else but the bellicose circles of imperialism that are preparing a new war, exacerbating international tension, accelerating the flywheel of the arms race. They are planning to put the neutron bomb and other new kinds of mass annihilation weapons on the production line, thereby questioning man's basic right--the right to life.

It is capitalism that strips the broad sections of the working people of the prime right to live in dignity--the right to work. At the beginning of 1978 there were more than 18 million people in advanced capitalist countries unable to find application to their strength and capabilities. Latin America is an arena of mass unemployment and poverty, where in the mid-70s the number of people deprived of jobs reached some 15 million. In Chile the unemployment level has reached 30 per cent of the able-bodied population, in the Dominican Republic the figure is 20 per cent, in Puerto Rico--from 30 to 40 per cent. Behind these figures are the sorrows and sufferings of many millions.

It is imperialist reaction that unceremoniously tramples upon man's political rights. Police surveillance, outrages perpetrated by punitive organs, the insulting discrimination of national minorities in employment, in everyday life, in political life, all this has become routine in the countries which bourgeois propaganda dares call "the free world". The example of the United States, where the civil rights of Americans are brazenly violated, is a vivid example of the demagogic character of attempts by certain politicians in that country to assume the role of human rights champions. Participants in a conference on human rights in the U.S., held in Ohio, stated: "We condemn the hypocrisy of those who raise a hue and cry over human rights abroad yet refuse to put an end to the grossest violations of these rights in the United States itself."

Whole countries are turned into realms of terror, where reactionary regimes enjoy the patronage of American imperialism. Hundreds of thousands of Chileans have passed through the prisons of the fascist junta, thousands of them have been killed, 2,500 are "missing". Uruguay today has 7,000 political prisoners--one out of every 400 citizens. The bloody outrages in Ulster, "bans on professions" in the FRG, the abuse of "coloureds", racial discrimination against persons of Asian and African origin in Britain, such is the everyday life of some West European countries. While bourgeois ideologues engage in false discourses about democracy and justice, imperialist-supported racist regimes implement the inhuman policy of racial oppression of the majority of the population in southern Africa. The crimes perpetrated by the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon and on other Arab lands, the trampling of the legitimate rights of the Palestine Arab people are an insult to the very concept of human rights.

The successes of the working people in the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, genuine democracy, the broadest rights and freedoms actually enjoyed by the citizens of the socialist society, inspire people of labour in the capitalist world towards vigorous struggle for their rights, for a life worthy of man, for social progress.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON NONALINED STATES HAVANA MEETING

LD222034Y Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Havana, 22 May, TASS--Firm peace and the provision of international security are possible only on the basis of universal and complete disarmament with an effective international control. This is said in a final communique adopted by participants in the 6th session of the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries at foreign minister level which has ended here.

The document contains an appeal to participants in the forthcoming UN General Assembly special session on disarmament to take effective measures aimed at ending the arms race and first and foremost the production of neutron weapons. Taking effective disarmament measures, the communique points out, would make it possible to use the large amounts of money spent at present on increasing military potential for economic and social development, primarily for the young states.

Participants in the session condemned the hostile acts and economic pressure by the forces of imperialism against the Latin American countries and stated their support for the struggle of the peoples of Latin America to defend the national sovereignty and for the return of their mineral wealth. The communique stresses the need for an immediate and unconditional removal of the US blockade against Cuba and for that part of its territory which is occupied by the US naval base in Guantanamo to be returned to Cuba.

The participants in the session of the Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries assessed ratification of the threaties of the Panama Canal as an important contribution to decolonization of countries of Central American and the Caribbean basin. They also expressed solidarity with Chilean patriots and urged the United Nations secretary-general to take the necessary measures for restoration of flouted human rights and democratic freedoms in Chile.

The coordination bureau strongly condemned all attempts of imperialism aimed at undermining the national liberation struggle in Africa and at splitting neighbouring African countries. They expressed concern with the suppression of actions of the native population and wholesale reprisals of the racist regimes in Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa. The communique sharply condemns also the recent invasion of Angola by the Republic of South Africa, the terror of the South African regime in Namibia. The session expressed support for the struggle of SWAPO patriots and urged the world public to strengthen solidarity with that organization.

The document emphasizes the demand of non-aligned countries to put an end to the United States military assistance to Israel and points out that withdrawal of Israel from occupied Arab lands and its recognition of the lawful rights of the Palestinian people is the necessary condition of establishing a just peace in the Middle East.

The coordination bureau reiterated is support for Korea's peaceful reunification without foreign interference and expressed the wish that the conflict between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Kampuchea be settled on the basis of respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity of both countries.

The communique also expressed approval by non-aligned countries of the United Nations declaration proclaiming the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. The coordination bureau condemned construction of foreign military bases in the Diego Garcia Island and in other areas.

BREZHNEV GREETS MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S MEETING

LD221353Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To the participants in the WIDF Council session:

I sincerely welcome the representatives of womens' organizations of all continents who have come to Moscow--the capital of our socialist state--to the WIDF Council session.

The noble activity of WIDF, which stubbornly and persistently defends the sacred right of women and children to a peaceful life free from oppression and exploitation, meets with the profound approval of the Soviet people, as indeed of all supporters of freedom and social progress.

In our country womens' equality was insured in reality, 60 years ago now, by the Great October Socialist Revolution. It is reliably guaranteed by the new USSR Constitution. We Soviet people are proud that women could participate in building a new, happy life to the best of their abilities in our country for the first time in the history of mankind.

Soviet women and all Soviet people wholly and fully support the active struggle of WIDF against the threat of war and for the cessation of the arms race. We can say with confidence that in waging this struggle your federation expresses the cherished longings of all mothers, wives and sisters--all women and all the honorable people of the world.

Today particular importance is acquired by the joint operations and cooperation of various social forces striving for disarmament and the elimination of existing hotbeds of tension. The reduction of military budgets and the transition to disarmament and the transfer of the huge resources and means being swallowed by the arms race to peaceful creative aims would open real possibilities for the resolution of many acute social problems, including improving the position of women and children.

The women of the world can rest assured that the Soviet Union has done and will do everything possible to prevent a new world war, to stop the arms race and to insure a peaceful life for all countries and all peoples. Our Soviet women are also making their worthy contribution to the resolution of these great tasks.

I wish the session participants success in their work.

[signed] L. Brezhnev.

LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE SESSION CLOSES IN GENEVA

LD201246Y Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, May 20, TASS--The seventh session of the Third U.N. Law of the Sea Conference closed in the Geneva Palace of Nations. Its participants continued the debate started at preceding sessions of important issues in connection with the use of living resources of the world ocean and natural wealth on its floor and subsoil thereof, as well as ensuring the freedom and safety of navigation, scientific exploration on seas and oceans, measures to combat the pollution of the world ocean and protection of the marine environment. In the course of the session, delegations of the USSR and the other socialist countries, of a number of developing states stressed the vital necessity of a coordinated settlement of topical problems of the use of the world ocean.

Questions on the agenda of the Third U.N. Law of the Sea Conference will be examined at the next session, which has been scheduled to be held in New York in August this year.

USSR UN ENVOY CITES SOLIDARITY WITH AFRICAN STATES

LD230656Y Moscow TASS in English 0632 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 22, TASS--The celebration meeting of the U.N. Committee on Decolonisation was devoted to the week of solidarity with the colonial peoples of south Africa fighting for freedom, independence and equal rights. Addressing the meeting, Permanent Representative of the USSR to the United Nations Organisation Oleg Troyanovskiy read out the message of greetings from General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to the states and peoples of Africa on the occasion of the Africa Liberation Day, which was warmly greeted by representatives of independent African and other peace-loving states.

Speaking on behalf of the group of the socialist states, Oleg Troyanovskiy said that the countries of the socialist community regard the week of solidarity as a major international event symbolising the unity of all forces in the world upholding colonialism, racialism and reaction. The socialist countries, Oleg Troyanovskiy said, call upon all the U.N. members to step up international efforts so as to help the peoples of the south of Africa to gain at the earliest date genuine freedom and independence. All the socialist countries fully support the well grounded demands of the African countries for the immediate imposition of all-embracing sanctions against the racialist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia in keeping with the U.N. Charter. Urgent measures are also necessary to prevent nuclear armament of South Africa.

The struggle for the ultimate liquidation of the vestiges of colonialism and racism in the south of Africa, Oleg Troyanovskiy said in conclusion, is also the struggle for genuine, international detente, for peace all over the world. Therefore, we assure the patriots of the south of Africa and all the African peoples that the socialist countries will spare no efforts for the liberation of the south of Africa, and intend to further give all necessary support to their liberation struggle.

WESTERN POWERS VIOLATE SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA

LD201016Y Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 20, TASS--Some western powers and the regimes obedient to them continue grossly violating the economic sanctions imposed by the international community against racialist Rhodesia. This is noted in the report of the U.N. Security Council committee for sanctions against southern Rhodesia. Expressing the will of the overwhelming majority of the U.N. member-states condemning the apartheid policies, the U.N. Security Council adopted mandatory sanctions against the unlawful Smith regime. Thus, the council unambiguously demanded from certain Western powers and their monopolies openly conniving with the Smith regime that they end all economic and trade relations with the Salisbury authorities.

However, as seen from the report, the companies of Western and other countries, including Belgium, the FRG, Paraguay, Thailand, the South African Republic, Switzerland and Zaire were exposed of continuing large-scale exports of chronium and other valuable raw materials, contrary to the decisions of the U.N. Security Council and thus conniving with the racialist regime. Persistent demands are made in the U.N. circles, in the first place by the group of African countries, that an end be put to the violation of sanctions, and the economic blockade against the criminal Smith regime be toughened.

UNITED STATES

BRZEZINSKI HOLDS TALKS WITH CHINA'S TENG HSIAO-PING

OW221429Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 22 May 78 OW

[Text] Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security, is currently visiting China. He held talks with Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the Chinese State Council, on 21 May. According to the NCNA, they had a serious and frank exchange of views on international issues of common concern to China and the United States.

Observers have pointed out a number of questions on which Peking's views coincide with those of Washington. The Peking leaders do not oppose U.S. involvement in Asia and the Pacific and Indian Ocean areas. Peking supports activities of the ANZS Council. The activities of this military bloc are obviously of no help to the stability of the situation in the area.

CARTER ADMITS AIDING ZAIRE IN ATTEMPT TO EXPAND INFLUENCE

LD221908Y Moscow in English to Africa 1500 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] The Belgian press reports that Belgian paratroopers are continuing military operations against the detachments of the Congo National Liberation Front in Shaba Province in Zaire. American transport planes continue airlifting military equipment, munitions, fuel and also units of French engineering troops to Kinshasa and Lubumbashi airports and to Kamina Air Base. President Carter has admitted that the United States is giving material support for the Western powers' intervention in Zaire. He stated that the United States was in this way trying to solve the Zairian problem. The President stated that America was attempting in a new way to expand its own role in Africa's day-to-day affairs. According to FRANCE PRESSE, the head of the information service of the French Armed Forces said French paratroopers are in control of the town of Kolwezi. He noted that the French troops had not found any proof of Cuban involvement in the hostilities in Shaba Province.

U.S. INTRIGUES IN AFRICA CONTRASTED WITH SOVIET SUPPORT

LD221213Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 78 p 5 LD

[A. Serbin article: "U.S. Threat to Africa"]

[Text] The situation in Africa has recently become one of the chief subjects of propaganda campaigns on the other side of the ocean. Numerous newspaper articles and statements by U.S. politicans of varying caliber are designed to create the impression that Washington circles are concerned over problems of the independent development of African states. All these statements and articles are as alike as two peas in a pod: their authors endeavor to prove that the threat to this development emanates...from the Soviet Union, Cuba and other socialist countries. The U.S. President himself has twice involved himself in propaganda maneuvers. First he made a statement alleging that the Soviet Union is provoking wars on the African Continent and accused the Soviet people of "deep-rooted racial prejudice toward blacks" and then even maintained that the USSR has undertaken "an invasion of Africa, using armed forces."

For what purpose has this ballyhoo, which has nothing to do with the true state of affairs, been undertaken?

It is well known that the Soviet Union pursues a policy of friendship and cooperation in Africa and advocates peaceful development on the continent.

Our country does a great deal to help young African states in their hard struggle to insure national independence and to develop the economy and culture. But the USSR does not pursue egoistic ends here, seek concessions, strive for political domination or solicit military bases. It is truly disinterested aid. If advisers from the USSR travel to African countries, they do so at the request of the governments of those states and leave when the corresponding governments ask them to. In Africa, as everywhere, our country strictly observes the principle of noninterference in the affairs of other states.

Yes, in certain cases the Soviet Union has given African countries aid in the form of weapons--at the request of sovereign governments. But this is always aid to victims of aggression, to people who have come to grief and to those who are defending themselves against forces headed by CIA agents and against imperialist diktat.

All this is well known to the people of the black continent, who value highly the solidarity and support of the Soviet people. It is also known to the organizers of the anti-Soviet ballyhoo over the ocean. But they prefer to shut their eyes to the truth.

The point is that they are trying to hide, behind a smokescreen of loud verbiage about the "Soviet threat," the real threat posed to Africa and to the freedom of its people by U.S. policy.

The African Continent, over the greater part of which young independent states have emerged and are strengthening as a result of the collapse of the colonial order, is currently experiencing transatlantic "pressure." With its help the United States wishes to reverse Africa's development. This pressure is being exerted with more clever and cunning methods than before. But, as before, Washington's policy is determined here by the interests of U.S. monopolies, which lay claim to domination over Africa.

The United States does not even really hide the fact that it looks on Africa as a raw materials store and an object of unrestrained exploitation. H. Brown, the present U.S. defense secretary has proclaimed: "The vast Continent of Africa merits attention not only because of its strategically important geographic position but also because of its increasing value as a source of raw materials....The maintenance of access to African raw materials is assuming ever increasing importance for the United States." And it may be correctly stated that wherever tension and conflict arise on the African Continent and wherever blood is shed, the monopolies--uranium, copper, oil and other monopolies--are behind it.

There has not been a single case where the United States has acted in Africa on the side of its people. On the contrary, Washington has always been on the colonialists' side and carried out subversive work against young independent states. Suffice it to recall U.S. policy in the Congo in the early sixties or the recent exposures of CIA activity in Ghana, where it prepared the overthrow of Kwame Nkrumah's government. As testimonies by former U.S. agents have now proved, the United States actively interfered in Angola's affairs, giving military and financial aid to proimperialist opposition groups which were fighting against the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Angola.

American actions directed against Africa also include support of the racist regimes in the south of the continent. Those who circulate fabrications about the "racism" of the Soviet people are well aware that the United States and certain of its NATO allies are behind the racists of South Africa.

The United States has long been undermining African unity. It is trying to split the African countries and to create imperialist "minibloos." [paragraph continues]

Its plans include the forging of a "Red Sea bloc", which would unite a number of northeast African countries with reactionary Arab regimes, and the formation of a military-political group in West Africa. In recent times American politicians have spared no effort to replace the elimination of the system of colonial and racial oppression, for example in Zimbabwe and Namibia, with puppet regimes, as the interests of neocolonialism demand.

One of the constant American methods of destabilizing the situation in Africa is the fanning of the complex problems inherited from the colonial past. U.S. policy is aimed at frustrating the settlement of disputes and creating pretexts to interfere and prop up American dominance everywhere. It is well known that the United States fanned the flames of the Somali-Ethiopian conflict in every way. And as soon as a lull could be discerned in the Horn of Africa, Washington hastened to send its emissary R. Moose to Somalia with a proposal for weapons deliveries. Why was this step undertaken? Was it not to promote the unleasing of a new conflict?

The United States is inundating Africa with weapons, thereby creating a threat to peace on the continent as a whole. One does not have to go far for an example. Washington has just approved the sale of large consignments of air force equipment to the conflicting sides in the Near East, which is fraught with the danger of an intensification of the tension in this region and the adjacent regions of Africa.

Let us take a recent incident--Zaire. A few days ago American propaganda began to trumpet about some "Soviet and Cuban participation" in the events which took place in Zaire's Shaba Province. This was refuted. A U.S. State Department spokesman was then forced to admit that he did not even have the facts corroborating the said "reports." And indeed there can be none because we are talking about provocative fabrications. Nevertheless, the American press, and not only the press, continues to assert that same thing. Meanwhile, on Washington's initiative major consignments of American weapons and NATO paratroop units are being sent to Zaire. And this extensive armed intervention is being undertaken as if it were only "assistance" to the few hundred civilians from these countries who are in the zone of the insurgent operations in Shaba Province!

Any unbiased person can see that the aims of the American propaganda, which is being employed to safeguard the interests of U.S. imperialism, are poorly concealed. These attempts create a real threat to Africa, the peaceful development of its young states and the independence and progress of its people.

HOUSE RESOLUTION ON ORLOV TRAIL REJECTED AS INTERFERENCE

LD222158Y Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 22, TASS--Preparations are being made in the U.S. to execute John Harris, sentenced to the death penalty. Here is a man whose only "crime" is struggle for the freedom of the black people. Public opinion on all the continents is demanding the release from prison of the absolutely innocent clergyman B. Chavis and his comrades--the Wilmington ten, condemned to a combined term of 282 years of imprisonment for coming out against racial discrimination in the United States of America.

A few days ago, a mass demonstration was held in the U.S. to demand equal right for the country's coloured population, the right to work, the right to freedom of convictions. Participants in the demonstration demanded the release from prison of thousands of people illegally condemned for their convictions.

The Congress of the USA, it would seem, has plenty to think about, and a broad field of activity in order to work for the implementation of the Helsinki accords in regard of all those who populate their own country, and to guarantee the implementation of the provision of Helsinki's final act, making it a document that would extend also to the people of the United States. However, while ignoring these demands of their citizens, the American law-givers feel at liberty to interfere in the internal affairs of other states. This is the only explanation of a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress on a matter which does not belong within the terms of reference of either the American authorities, or the American law-givers.

As was earlier reported, the Moscow City Court, in accordance with the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, sentenced the Soviet citizen Yu. F. Orlov to imprisonment for carrying out subversive anti-Soviet activities, for systematically disseminating anti-Soviet materials on USSR territory, for coming into contact with representatives of foreign states through whom he transferred slanderous materials smearing the Soviet state and public system, to anti-Soviet centres abroad. Such antisocial subversive activity is prosecuted in the Soviet Union, just as in other states, as a crime punishable by law, whether it is or is not to the liking of American congressmen.

No one in the Soviet Union is brought to trial for their convictions. If some persons are justly sentenced by a Soviet court, they are sentenced for carrying out subversive actions on assignments from foreign anti-Soviet centres abroad. This is done by the bodies of Soviet legislation in the interests of society, because it cannot and will not reconcile itself to the criminal activity of renegades.

The resolution of the American congressmen is nothing but an attempt to pressure the judicial organs of the Soviet Union and to interpret in their own way the sentence pronounced. But this is not permitted to anyone. The Soviet court is guided by the legislation of its state and nothing else. How come, that American congressmen, proudly claiming the role of upholders of the law, find it possible to interfere in the internal affairs of other states and attempt to bring pressure to bear on their judicial bodies? In their own country they would have been brought to trial for such actions, for the court is not subordinate to anyone whatever, it is guided by the laws.

The Helsinki accords are based on the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. To violate this principle is to undermine the Helsinki accords. The American congressmen maintain that they are coming out in defense of human rights. This is sheer hypocrisy. They could not care less about genuine violations of human rights in their own country. Indeed, not one of them raised his voice in defense of J. Harris, B. Chavis, not one of them made a statement in Congress demanding the release from prison of the well known American poetess A. Shakur and many other compatriots who found themselves behind bars because of the colour of their skins, just because they disagree with the set-up in the United States which turns them into pariahs.

The fate of these people is apparently of no interest to the American congressmen. Nor is it of interest to the United States administration. Apart from uttering some generalities, they are doing nothing at all, yet they are "concerned" for persons convicted by a Soviet court.

The trial and investigation carried out in this country shows that the persons the American congressmen and members of the U.S. administration are defending, were connected with American special services and carried out their assignments. Here, perhaps, lies the key to the anti-Soviet hysteria some people are trying to fan up in the USA under the pretext of upholding human rights. How, then, can one believe in the sincerity of those who draw up resolutions about human rights in other countries?

U.S. ARMS TRADING DAMAGES DISARMAMENT POSSIBILITIES

ID230821Y Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 78 p 3 LD

[N. Seregin article: "A Dangerous Business"]

[Text] The arms trade of certain Western countries is continuously growing. The growth of military deliveries is leading to a destabilization of the political situation in many regions of the world. This increase is harming the efforts aimed at general and complete disarmament, creating new seats of potential conflict and damaging the cause of detente and peace in the world. The United States leads and frequently initiates this dangerous trade.

During the 1976 election campaign many extremely influential people in the United States, including J. Carter, openly declared that the time had come to put an end to the reckless increase of U.S. military deliveries abroad--that "dangerous, cynical and dirty business." This was undoubtedly a rational idea.

However, as has frequently been the case in U.S. history, the eloquent phrases and encouraging promises were not fulfilled. Moreover, U.S. military deliveries abroad did not diminish but, on the contrary, increased considerably. Here are some official figures: In 1970, exports of U.S. weapons amounted to little more than $1 billion; in 1974 they reached $8.5 billion; in 1975--$11 billion; and in 1978--the current fiscal year--they will total approximately $13.5 billion.

An analysis performed at the end of 1977 by the Electronic Industries Association showed that these figures have been considerably understated. As is shown in this analysis, the total sum obtained from U.S. weapons sales abroad in 1977 reached $16 billion. If the present growth continues, the total volume of these deliveries could exceed $30 billion by 1983.

In addition to deals controlled by Washington, various U.S. military-industrial firms make private military deliveries to other states.

According to foreign press data, about 1,000 U.S. firms engage in manufacturing weapons specially earmarked for export. However, a group of corporations which are permanent partners of the Pentagon form a nucleus among these firms.

Of the 50 largest U.S. industrial corporations, 32 produce weapons for foreign markets. For example, over the last 4 years the Olin Corporation has sold various weapons worth $1.2 billion to the Republic of South Africa.

Not only is the volume of deliveries expanding, but also the number of client countries. During 1975-1976, about 80 different countries received U.S. weapons. "To judge from the profits and balance of payments," the New York TIMES admitted, "the United States is now selling more weapons abroad than all other countries combined."

Certain U.S. commentators point out with alarm that, because of the Pentagon's immoderate actions these weapons are flowing extremely abundantly to those regions where hotbeds of tension persist.

The generous deliveries of U.S. weapons to Israel, especially of sophisticated aircraft and medium-range missiles which could be used to carry nuclear warheads, are further exacerbating the tense situation in the Middle East.

As the U.S. press admits, the Pentagon currently employs at least 3,000 officers to develop U.S. weapons sales abroad. Following the huckster's old truth--"if you don't oil the wheels, you dont move"--they have created a vast network of more than 10,000 military and civilian brokers throughout the world.

To stimulate military purchases the Pentagon pursues specific aims, namely: insuring U.S. influence in regions where arms deliveries are concentrated, insuring new sales markets for the U.S. military-industrial complex, and "pinning" as many countries as possible to the U.S. military market by creating a dependence on additonal U.S. military equipment and spare parts. Recently, incidentally, sensing strong competition from the weapons traders of the FRG, Britain, France and certain other capitalist countries, the U.S. military-industrial corporations have sought to "bar their way" by undermining their weapons exports.

Finally, these deliveries are a convenient excuse to increase the number of U.S. military personnel in the regions to which weapons are exported. At first this is accomplished by the pretense of providing armaments experts and then by creating permanent weapons sales centers, military strongpoints and military bases.

Events in Saudi Arabia, where initially large arms consignments were sent by the Pentagon and were followed by specialists and instructors, are developing in this sequence. According to foreign press assessments, more than 1,500 personnel are now in Saudi Arabia.

As a rule, the pursuit of profitable military orders is accompanied by machinations and dirty deals.

Recent years provide many examples of unscrupulous machinations by U.S. weapons companies. For example, Northrop, Lockheed, Grumman, McDonell-Douglas and many others have not avoided the basest methods to obtain very profitable military orders.

From 1970-1976, Lockheed spent about $38 million on bribes of appropriate officials in the United States and abroad. Lockheed's deliveries of Starfighter aircraft that, as later became clear, suffered from substantial defects, achieved a scandalous notoriety.

The Western partners of the United States are drawn more and more into the arms export race. The intensifying competitive struggle among the rival weapons-exporting firms is hampering the possibility of controlling and ultimately ending the weapons trade.

Apart from everything else, the spread of military equipment in the world is stimulating local military industries and is galvanizing the military-political machinery in importing states.

The Soviet Union, which has been striving consistently and unswervingly for the relaxation of world tension, has repeatedly made important proposals aimed at curbing the arms race.

The Soviet Union's position on this question was also reflected in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress.

However, no businesslike or specific response has yet been forthcoming from the West, above all from the United States.

As the New York TIMES wrote recently, the U.S. Government can still "save its policy." There are two chances for this: a realistic position at the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting trade in conventional arms, and a constructive approach at the forthcoming special disarmament session of the UN General Assembly.

Speaking recently on FRG television, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed: "It is time, I believe, for responsible politicians of all states without exception to say to each other and to their peoples: There must be no more war! And to say and do everything to insure that there really is no more war. But time is pressing: Each day lost, each holdup, each delay could cost mankind, all of us, too dearly."

COLBY'S MEMOIRS REVEAL CIA COLD WAR ACTIVITIES IN SWEDEN

LD171900Y Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 17 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 17 TASS--"The United States trained sabotage units in neutral Sweden, report leading Swedish papers, referring to the memoirs of former CIA chief William Colby, published in the USA," writes IZVESTIYA correspondent in Stockholm. The papers say that William Colby appeared in Sweden at the height of the cold war in 1951 in the rank of an attache at the U.S. Embassy in Stockholm. For two years, fulfilling CIA assignments, he travelled around Sweden knocking together groups of saboteurs in "strategic centres" and organising secret caches of weapons, explosives and radio transmitters. "On plans drawn up in Washington William Colby, helped by certain elements, vigorously instilled an atmosphere of fear and mistrust of the Soviet Union among the broad sections of the population in Scandinavian countries. For example, provocative rumours were circulated alleging that these countries could really face the threat of 'a Soviet invasion'."

After serving in Stockholm, Colby carried on his usual activities in a number of other countries, notably Italy and South Vietnam. In 1973-1976 he was, as is known, appointed to the post of the CIA chief.

Noteworthy first of all is the fact, writes the correspondent, that during the cold war the United States, through its special services brought up the anti-Soviet hysteria in Scandinavian countries to such a pitch that the Swedes, Norwegians and the Danes were all but digging trenches in the streets of their cities. More, already at that time the CIA felt itself quite comfortable not only in NATO member countries-Denmark and Norway, but also in neutral Sweden. This is how one should regard Colby's admission that a "staff member" of the U.S. Embassy could calmly create caches of weapons and build up detachments of saboteurs on the territory of a sovereign and independent state.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH U.S. SCIENTISTS--Washington, May 22, TASS--TASS correspondent Albert Bobikov reports: The Soviet Union and the United States are successfully cooperating in the field of geophysical research. The U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) reported that under the agreement between the two countries on geodetic and geophysical explorations, the Soviet research vessel Professor Vize will take part early in June in the joint launching of geophysical rockets for the study of the mechanism of ionisation of upper layers of the atmosphere. At present, the U.S. space flight center on Wallops Island (Virginia) is also preparing for holding this new joint Soviet-American exploration of the upper layers of the atmosphere. Rockets are to be launched both from the Soviet research vessel Professor Vize and the American ground in Wallops Island. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 22 May 78 LD]

'BELLIGERENT' CCP RESOLUTIONS ON MILITARY TRAINING NOTED

LD221533Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 78 p 5 LD

[Mikhail Georgiyev commentary: "Dangerous Absurdity"]

[Text] The Peking leaders are continuing to steer a course toward militarizing the PRC, employing the same myth of the "Soviet threat" as NATO propaganda to justify the intensified arms race. This policy is contained in the CCP Central Committee Military Council resolution "On the Intensification of Troop Education and Training." Attempting to poison the Chinese people with the venom of anti-Sovietism, the authors of that document obsessively repeat the fabrication that the USSR "does not give up for a single minute the thought of enslaving our country".

Absurd? It is the purest nonsense, but at the same time it is dangerous propaganda and further confirmation that the course toward war proclaimed in Peking is long-term state policy. The Military Council resolution asserts that "war will break out sooner or later. It is necessary without delay to reach the proper standard of preparation to rebuff aggression."

It is obvious that Peking's militarism greatly satisfies the enemies of peace and detente who would like to warm their hands in the flames of a conflict between the USSR and the PRC. It is these forces that encourage Peking to create a powerful military potential in the PRC within a short time and without thought for the consequences for their own countries. Military delegations from Peking are touring the Western Europe and Japan with an extensive shopping list which, according to the magazine NEWSWEEK, contains about 5,000 models of the latest military equipment. Conniving with these anti-Soviet imperialist circles that would like to wreck the process of detente, the Peking leaders stubbornly reject any constructive proposals for an adjustment of Soviet-Chinese relations and sabotage all initiatives to limit the arms race and strengthen international security. At the same time, they subject the Chinese people to enormous material sacrifices by pursuing a policy of "guns before butter" and "bomb shelters instead of homes."

The people have not forgotten the tragedy that resulted from similar belligerent slogans in the past. Peking's anti-Sovietism is just a cover for expansionist aims, war preparations and claims to world hegemony.

This policy does not conform to the interests of the Chinese people. It is only useful to those who seek to benefit from Peking's blatant anti-Sovietism and jeopardize peace and security of the world. That is a dangerous policy for mankind and for the people of China itself.

PRC'S GOALS, METHODS OF ASIAN EXPANSION EXAMINED

OW171317Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[Grammatikov commentary]

[Excerpts] During its relatively short existence, the PRC has sought to attain its territorial goals and has performed provocative acts against all of its neighbors.

Concerning China's expansionist plans in Southeast Asia, the Pacific and the Indian Ocean, Mao Tse-tung once said: We will have to absorb Southeast Asia including South Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia and Singapore. A wealthy and mineral-rich region like Southeast Asia will be very useful for the development of China's industry.

In implementing this plan over the years, China has schemed to annex parts of Burma and India. Peking has openly claimed archipelagos in the South China Sea located near other countries' territories. In 1974, taking advantage of the Vietnam war, China seized the Paracel Archipelago which was then under Vietnam's sovereignty. Recently, seeking to achieve world hegemony, the new Chinese leadership has feverishly conducted activities among Overseas Chinese. Overseas Chinese communities are scattered around the world and number more than 25 million people. The Peking leadership is seeking ways to manipulate these people to exert political and economic pressure on foreign governments or to use them as a source of foreign currencies and espionage information. The leadership would like to control them and for this purpose has established the so-called united front for detente and peaceful coexistence.

In addition, the Peking leadership has applied a [words indistinct] hostile policy toward other socialist countries. It considers the Soviet Union and other socialist countries the major obstacles to its expansionist policy.

BCP-CPSU AIDES DISCUSS COOPERATION, WORLD ISSUES

LD221207Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 17 May B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met D. Stanishev, secretary of the BC Central Committee, who is in the Soviet Union. They discussed topical questions of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation and also certain international problems. D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, participated in the conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

BREZHNEV'S UPCOMING VISIT PROMPTS RUDE PRAVO COMMENT

LD221644Y Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 22, TASS--It was with a feeling of sincere joy that Czechoslovak public received the news that the country is to be visited in the next few days by a Soviet party and government delegation led by general secretary of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, the newspaper RUDE PRAVO writes in its leading article today.

We view that visit with good reason, the newspaper stresses, as a new step along the road of development and strengthening of brother relations between the Marxist-Leninist parties and the peoples of our countries. Comrade Leonid Brezhnev visited our country many times. He was in the ranks of the heroic Soviet Army, which liberated us from German fascism, and repeatedly led Soviet delegations visiting Czechoslovakia. Each of Leonid Brezhnev's visits was a page in our country's history, an important contribution to the cause of enrichment of mutual relations, which are built along the principles of socialist internationalism.

The month of May, at the end of which we will welcome the Soviet guests, is always connected in the hearts and thoughts of our people with Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army in the unforgettable year of 1945. And it is from the heights of the past years that we realise ever more deeply, how strong are the internal and international positions of socialist Czechoslovakia. This is explained by the fact that a guarantee and a reliable basis for our national and social gains, for a successful development of Czechoslovakia is its alliance and friendship with the USSR.

Our common interests are a natural and law-governed phenomenon, RUDE PRAVO goes on to write. Its determining factors are the common aims in the construction of socialism and communism, the struggle for a lasting peace and progress. The recent flight of the first international space crew, which included the first Czechoslovak Pilot-Cosmonaut V. Remek, is an event of tremendous significance and evidence of the enormous scope of Czechoslavak-Soviet cooperation.

Czechoslovak-Soviet economic relations are steadily deepening. This year alone, the volume of mutual exchanges of goods are to increase by 10 percent. Ever new agreements and treaties are concluded on cooperation in decisive fields of production, science and technology.

Of extremely important significance is the cooperation of our countries in the international arena, which is evidence of the effectiveness of the coordinated line of the countries of the socialist community in resolving most important issues of international policy.

Preserving fidelity to the precepts of the Great October Revolution and V.I. Lenin's undying teaching we will further, in keeping with the decisions of the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, firmly and steadily translate into life the programme of construction of developed socialist society, strengthen fraternal relations between our parties and indestructible friendship between the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples.

The fraternal relations of many years between Czechoslovakia and the USSR, RUDE PRAVO notes, have a salutary effect on all fields of life in Czechoslovakia and are of a genuinely mutually-beneficial character. They reflect the objective process of drawing our peoples closer in the course of construction of socialism and communism.

The forthcoming visit of the Soviet delegation led by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev is an event of paramount significance in Czechoslovak-Soviet relations. The Czechoslovak people is rejoicing with all its heart at the visit and is ready to accord a fraternal welcome to our most honorable and dear guests. Friendship with the Soviet Union, which is gaining in depth and scope from year to year, is our priceless property. We are determined to develop and enrich it for the benefit of the peoples of both countries and the entire socialist community, for the benefit of peace and progress all over the world, RUDE PRAVO stresses in conclusion.

TASS REPORTS IRAN-BULGARIA COMMUNIQUE ON SHAH'S VISIT

LD210736Y Moscow TASS in English 0618 GMT 21 May 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, May 21, TASS--A communique on the official visit to Bulgaria by Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the shah of Iran, from May 16 to 19, this year, at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, was circulated here.

The present state of and possibilities for the further development of the Bulgarian-Iranian relations as well as topical problems of the international situation were considered at the talks between them. A long-term trade agreement and a protocol concerning measures on further strengthening economic relations were signed during the visit.

They stated with satisfaction that their countries' positions on many international problems are close or identical. The desire to continue to promote the deepening of detente and its spread to all parts of the world was reaffirmed. The two leaders declared for an end to the arms race, emphasizing the necessity of efforts to achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control. The communique notes the paramount importance of implementing concrete and effective measures in the field of disarmament, nuclear disarmament, in the first place. The sides declared for the prohibition of the development and production of nuclear weapons and all other types of weapons of mass production, expressing hope that the U.N. General Assembly's forthcoming special session on disarmament will give a new impulse to the process of disarmament.

The two leaders declared for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. They expressed concern over the remaining dangerous situation in the Middle East, agreeing that complete settlement of the conflict can be achieved only through implementing the respective resolutions of the U.N. Security Council, through withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories, and through the exercise of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The sides noted the necessity for elimination of racial discrimination and the remains of colonialism, quick and effective implementation of the U.N. declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. Having discussed the tense situation that has developed in South Africa as a result of the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid, they again reaffirmed their solidarity with the people of South Africa in their just struggle against the forces of racism, colonialism and exploitation. The leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Iran expressed the conviction that all outstanding questions in the African Continent should be solved by talks, with respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states, in the spirit of the U.N. Charter and the Charter of the Organization of African Unity. Mohammad Reza Pahlavi invited Todor Zhivkov to pay an official visit to Iran. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

BOVIN SEES POSITIVE IMPETUS FROM BREZHNEV'S FRG VISIT

LD221025Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Political commentator A. Bovin article: "New Impetus to Detente"]

[Text] Summing up the results of L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers have noted that the talks with leading FRG figures and the documents signed in Bonn "are a major step in advancing the cause of detente, neighborliness and consolidation of peace."

Like any major international event this visit and its results and significance have several very closely interlinked but nonetheless different political dimensions. First, the results of the visit must be viewed from the angle of improvement of the quality and level of bilateral relations--relations between the USSR and the FRG. Second, the visit's political significance is most directly linked with the overall state of European affairs and with the consistent implementation of the Soviet Union's European policy. Third, L.I. Brezhnev's talks with the West German politicians are a very important element of world politics affecting the fundamental issues of present-day international life.

As is well known, relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG were for a long time burdened by both the unrealistic, frankly revanchist policy of Bonn ruling circles and the psychological atmosphere which was the inevitable result of Hitler's aggression and crimes against our country.

There is the phrase "turning over a new leaf." These words may express good intentions but they include historical falsity. We cannot forget the past or rid ourselves of it. Moreover, we must remember the past so as not to experience it again. The politicians' courage and wisdom consists precisely in remembering the black pages of history, extracting the correct lessons from them, assessing the present realistically and directing the development of events into a channel which excludes future repetition of past errors. Such courage and wisdom were displayed by the two sides in August 1970. The treaty between the USSR and the FRG which enshrined the inviolability of borders in central Europe laid a firm foundation for the decisive restructuring of relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Almost a decade has elapsed since then. Not everything has gone smoothly. The tempo of changes has not always been what we would have liked to see. Fundamental differences have remained in our approach to certain political problems. But the main, decisive thing consists in the fact that a sharp turn in relations between the USSR and the FRG, a turn toward mutual understanding and cooperation, has become a political reality of European and world significance.

This can be seen in everything. The volume of economic cooperation has increased sharply. Scientific and technical relations have grown considerably. The framework of the exchange of cultural values has been extended. Poltical contacts have been developed. And, perhaps no less importantly, mutual understanding of the fact that only this path accords with the fundamental interests of both states has grown.

The recent talks in Bonn made it possible to sum up what had been done, to reveal opportunities which are still not being fully used, and to outline for many years ahead the main guidelines for the further development of USSR-FRG relations. From this viewpoint agreement on the development and intensification of long-term cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the economic and industrial sphere is of fundamental significance.
[paragraph continued]

This significance goes far beyond the framework of the economic issues to which the agreement is devoted. The consolidation and development of mutually advantageous economic relations is rightly regarded by both sides as consolidation of the material foundation of detente and as a reliable basis for cooperation in the political and other spheres. And the fact that the agreement has a term of 25 years reemphasizes the intention of Moscow and Bonn to build their relations bearing in mind above all of the facts of long term stability.

Naturally, the steady, stable nature of relations between the USSR and the FRG is having the most beneficial effect on the general situation in Europe. It is no accident that it is precisely the normalization of Soviet-West German relations, together with advances in the Soviet Union's relations with France and the United States, which has served as a decisive stimulus to the improvement of the European political climate.

The USSR's European policy aims have always been clear. Our country has advocated and continues to advocate Europe's transformation into a continent of peace and neighborly cooperation. And as the Western capitals have grown aware of the lack of acceptable alternatives, steps toward this have become possible. The final act of the conference in Helsinki summed up Europeans' political thinking in the seventies. It showed that Europe has not only ripened for the transition from confrontation to negotiations and cooperation but can also see quite clearly the specific paths leading to increasing trust and expansion of useful contacts between all European states.

Taking into account the FRG's location in Europe, its economic and political weight and its role in the system of Western alliances, the Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that the FRG is capable of making a major contribution to political and military detente on the European Continent. The atmosphere in central Europe depends to a great extent on the FRG's position and policy. The Bonn talks make it possible to conclude that leading figures in the FRG are aware of the responsibility which rests with their country and are ready to play an active part in advancing further along the path of detente. This, of course, can only be welcomed.

In connection with L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, overly "penetrating" Western observers tried to convince the public that, by improving relations with Bonn, the USSR is trying to weaken "Western unity" and drive a wedge between the FRG and its allies. To judge by some responses, suspicions on this count have aroused a certain nervousness in the West. However, there is no reason to be nervous. The Soviet Union is in favor of smooth good will relations with all European (and non-European) states. At the same time, it must be understood that establishing such relations is a two-sided process. Therefore it is also understood that in every specific instance the level, intensity and nature of relations only half-depends on our country. The other "half" is a matter for our partners. And whoever sincerely desires equal, mutually advantageous cooperation will find attentive interlocutors of good will in the Soviet Union.

The determination, stressed by both states, to further the dynamic continuation of European detente is a substantial stimulus for all the principles and provisions enshrined in Helsinki to acquire complete effectiveness. The Belgrade meeting showed that there are still many problems, great and small, here. That is why is is important for the period between Belgrade and Madrid, where the next meeting of European states is planned, to be filled with positive political content and consistent efforts for the sake of concrete successes. Oriented toward these prospects, the participants in the Bonn talks promote the strengthening and development of beneficial, necessary changes, useful to all peoples, throughout the European Continent.

Yes, Europe certainly gained by the visit. Nearly everyone thinks so.... I write "nearly," because we cannot close our eyes to the fact that there are forces in the FRG, and not only in the FRG, which will try to belittle the visit's significance and will continue to oppose detente. Nor can attention fail to be drawn to the maneuvers of certain shortsighted politicians who would like to coordinate their activity, aimed against detente, with the actions of Peking, which are hostile to the cause of peace.

European problems, however important in themselves, are only a part of world problems. It is perfectly natural for the evolution of the European situation to be regarded in the context of total world development by USSR and FRG leaders. The analysis of that development made it possible for both sides to draw the conclusion that detente is necessary, possible and useful, and that there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful cooperation between states.

The Soviet Union has always looked upon detente as a lengthy process of restructuring the entire system of international relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence, justice and equality. Given the very nature of the world community and the interweaving of different, clearly contradictory interests in the international arena, detente cannot develop equally. In practice one comes up against cold war vestiges and attempts to turn back political development. A sober, realistic approach--and this is precisely what was dominant in Bonn--demands to recognize these difficulties and to see the reasons which are hampering detente and to struggle persistently and purposefully to overcome them.

The main reason lies in the fact that we have not yet succeeded in stopping the monstrous arms race. From this arises the particular importance of the political desire expressed in the Joint Declaration to accelerate the agreement of further steps in the field of disarmament and arms limitation. "According to the conviction of both sides," the declaration reads, "this is a problem of primary urgency and importance. Its solution with the aim of general and complete disarmament under effective international control serves the political and economic interests of all states and peoples of the world, irrespective of their size, and above all the interests of security." The task is, while preserving approximate parity and equality sufficient for defense, gradually, step by step and without causing detriment to the security of the participants of the talks, to reduce the level of arms and armed forces.

Thus, the visit of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the FRG gave great stability and great scope to relations between the Soviet Union and FRG. It gave new impetus to political and military detente in Europe and throughout the world. Peace is the highest prize toward which the political actions of all states should be oriented. Mutual understanding of this predetermined the success of the talks.

Any visit at such a high level concludes one and opens another new phase in relations between states. What was agreed upon and signed in Bonn must now be put into concrete measures and concrete deeds. The Soviet Union as always is prepared to act in the spirit of understanding in a most conscientious way. We will hope that such a mood exists in the FRG too.

USSR-FRG JOINT DECLARATION SHOWS DETENTE'S SIGNIFICANCE

DW 230845Y Moscow in German to Germany 1745 GMT 22 May 78 DW

[Valentin Zakharov commentary titled "Do Not Step Up the Arms Race but Detente"]

[Text] Two things were involved in the recent USSR-FRG summit meeting in Bonn.

First the statesmen of both countries jointly outlined the most important points of further bilateral cooperation in the coming years. Second, they outlined the course for joint efforts aimed at firm peace and greater international detente. That was laid down in the signed documents--particularly in the Joint Declaration which is the political program of cooperation between both countries. In this internationally significant document the leaders of the Soviet Union and of the Federal Republic of Germany do not just conclude with a view that detente is necessary, possible and advantageous. They go even further. Both statesmen point out in the Joint Declaration their will to step up the developing process of detente and deepen it to make it progressive and lasting. In doing this the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic declare their readiness to use their political and economic potentials in pursuing this target on individual, bilateral, and multilateral bases.

As we know detente has a political aspect as well as economic-political and military-political aspects. All 3 aspects are significant for its fate, and all 3 aspects call for concrete steps and practical measures to step up the detente's process to make it lasting. Regarding the political aspect, it results from numerous factors that contribute to the keeping of detente. This involves the general development of relations between states, respect for concluded treaties, and consistent fulfillment of other international agreements.

The statesmen of the Soviet Union and the FRG stated in the Joint Declaration that the 1970 Moscow treaty was of basic significance for the development of bilateral relations and for improvement of the European situation and that this treaty will continue to be marginal for relations between both states. The Soviet Union and the Federal Republic stressed in their Joint Declaration that the development initiated by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe ought to continue dynamically. For this purpose both states supported the idea that all principles and stipulations of the final Helsinki document should become effective with a view to relations between all participating states and in all of Europe.

That statement's significance becomes evident in the fact that the principles of interstate relations, anchored in the final document of Helsinki, are the norms of international law that serve understanding and cooperation among the nations. But if these principles are ignored or even misused for interference in the internal affairs of states, the process of detente will suffer and understanding among the people will be made impossible. Detente demands continuous efforts not just for the preservation of the achieved, but also for permanent efforts aimed at further concrete progress on the way to detente, with a view to the material basis of detente that also include the fields of economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation as well as culture. The long-term economic agreement between the Soviet Union and the FRG on developing and deepening the agreement is fully in line with the above mentioned matter.

So deeds must follow, bilaterally as well as on a multilateral basis, as suggested by the socialist states to the European community and to all states participating in the security conference. Further detente in Europe depends in many ways on the solution of problems pertaining to military detente. Curtailing the arms race and passing over to disarmament is a problem of utmost urgency and significance, reads the Joint Declaration signed by the Soviet and West German leaders. They point out the necessity to accelerate agreements on further steps to be taken in the field of disarmament and arms limitation in order to strengthen detente and deprive war of its material basis.

COMPROMISE ON PRICE HIKE ENDS EEC AGRICULTURAL MINISTERS' MEETING

LD121608Y Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, May 12, TASS--A compromise, that will suit very few people--this is how the results of the negotiations of the Common Market agricultural ministers held here can be characterized. The ministers, who were in session for 4 days and nights, took a decision to increase by 2.25 per cent the prices of agricultural products of the 1978-79 harvest, and also to devalue "the green currencies" of France, Italy, Ireland.

The agreement, reached with a great difficulty--this time it took almost 6 months to elaborate it--is only conditional, since it was approved by eight members of the "Nine," with Italy to finally specify its stand later.

The session that ended today was the longest in the whole history of the existence of the Common Market. The new purchase prices were to be fixed before April 1, but the differences and the desire to resolve problems at the expense of partners did not make it possible to find an acceptable decision by that date.

A compromise that was finally reached will hardly satisfy the farmers' organizations of the EEC countries. Pointing to a rapid growth of retail prices of manufactured goods and agricultural equipment, they demanded on the eve of the session a more substantial rise in peasants' incomes, than was approved in Brussels.

Observers also note that a rise in the purchase prices of agricultural products will inevitably lead to a further growth of prices of food products and heighten the discontent with the EEC agricultural policy, which is already great in the countries of "minor Europe". Absorbing two-thirds of the community's total budget, this policy will satisfy neither the urban population, nor farmers of the Common Market countries.

EEC FINANCE MINISTERS' MEETING REFLECTS ECONOMIC CRISIS

LD221344Y Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 22 May 78 LD

["Unsolved Problems"--TASS headline]

[Text] Brussels, May 22 TASS--TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

A session of the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community at the level of finance ministers that opened here today is discussing the ways to overcome the economic crisis that continues in the Common Market countries.

The crisis has resulted in the overall slowing down of the rates of economic development of the Common Market, affected key industries, caused instability of national currencies, increased inflation and the unemployment rate. The attempts of each country of the community to alleviate the crisis on its own ended in a failure. The striving to achieve this by joint efforts of the Common Market countries proved futile so far, too. Observers explain this, above all, by serious differences in the approach to the problem by EEC members.

A sharp fall off of capital investments is the typical feature of the crisis in the EEC. And without capital investments it is impossible to envigorate business activities. To increase capital investments, the Commission of the European Communities suggests a special system of loans. But problems arouse there too. The partners are actually unable to agree on the mechanism of this system and in what way and on what projects loans should be granted. So unsolved problems and contradictions are still being faced by the Common Market.

FINNISH PRESIDENT'S PEACE ZONE PROPOSAL PRAISED

ID170650Y Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 17 May 78 ID

[Text] Moscow, May 17, TASS--"The initiative of the Finnish president merits earnest attention, Yuriy Kuznetsov writes in PRAVDA. The turning of northern Europe into a zone free of nuclear weapons would be a constructive step in support of European detente".

The Soviet journalist comments on the recent report "The Security of the Countries of Northern Europe After the European Conference", which Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, president of the Republic of Finland, made at the Foreign Policy Institute in Stockholm. Furthering and supplementing his known initiative set out as far back as in 1963, the president again declared for the adoption of concrete measures by countries of the region to ensure their security and promote the general processes of detente and disarmament. In present day conditions, he said, any nuclear conflict in the European Continent would inevitably affect northern Europe, too. Proceeding from that the president of Finland suggested that Nordic countries start talks between themselves and with great powers on the conclusion of an agreement which would turn Europe's north into a zone free of nuclear weapons.

This initiative finds a wide support in Finland and other Nordic countries, Kuznetsov observes. The newspaper SUOMEN SOCIALIDEMOKRAATTI writes that Urho Kekkonen's proposals are a topical and concrete expression of the main line of our foreign policy aimed at strengthening international peace and security. The Soviet Union with which Finland has relations of trust, the newspaper goes on, "has already stated earlier its principled readiness for its part to give the countries of Europe's north the necessary guarantees." The Stockholm newspaper DAGENS NYHETER, Scandinavia's biggest one, and the Norwegian DAGBLADET and a number of other echoed the Finnish president's proposal.

"The interest of the public of Nordic countries in President Kekkonen's proposal is natural and understandable, Kuznetsov emphasis. So-called small countries of Europe possess still in many respects unused 'potential of detente' and untapped possibilities to make their constructive contribution to the strengthening of peace in our continent as a whole".

MOSCOW LINKS NATO, ULTRARIGHTISTS TO ITALIAN TERRORISM

ID221417Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 17 May 78 P 14 ID

[Article by correspondent L. Zamoyskiy: "Who Then is Behind the Terrorists?"]

[Text] In connection with the murder of Aldo Moro the Italian press is publishing more new and revealing material about the true face of the criminals who hide behind the mask of "ultrarevolutionaries" and who is behind them.

"'Simply Terrorists' or Something More"--this is how the newspaper L'UNITA headed its editorial. It writes: "The Red Brigades which kidnapped Moro and stained their hands with bloody crimes, represent only the tip of an iceberg which conceals a powerful enemy playing the game on several sides at once. This enemy, who defeated when attempting to play the rightwing fascist card, is now playing the pseudoleftist and using leftist phraseology. In fact the present terrorists are being supplied with weapons from former fascist arsenals and expresses a petit-bourgeois cult of torture and violence, hatred of the working class and disregard for human life which are ultraright characteristics.

The newspaper reproduces extracts from the so-called "Red Book" published on the eve of the provocative explosions in Milan in 1969. As is known, the organizers of these explosions also hid behind leftist slogans but were in fact inveterate fascists connected with the Greek colonels and Italian and NATO secret services. For the first time an appeal was contained in the book to organize terror against the "armed services, the chained hounds of bourgeois legality." The author called on "peoples tribunals" to oppose this legality and to use "all means to crush bourgeois democracy." These utterances coincide to the last comma with what the provocateurs from the Red Brigades write in their appeals. Nevertheless these utterances are those of the racist, fascist ideologist Franco Freda, arrested for organizing explosions in Milan and Rome. The fascist libel gives some idea of the real forces hiding behind the terrorists' ultraleft phrases and of who is in fact interested in destabilizing the state born as a result of the popular forces' victory over fascism. The terrorists' attack against the democratic institutions, in the opinion of the country's public, is connected with external interference. Such interference has a long history. But only now are a few details bubbling to the surface.

Antonio Gambino, leading commentator of the magazine L'ESPRESSO, has published through the Laterza Publishing House a book which reproduces for the first time instructions by the U.S. National Security Council of 10 February 1948, approved by then President Truman. In the event of a government coming to power in Italy with the participation of the communists, a partial mobilization of the American Armed Forces was proposed "to give anticommunist underground groups financial and military aid at the risk of provoking civil war." Subsequent American Governments have also pursued the policy of interfering in Italian affairs. The press recalls that the statement by the present American administration of 12 January this year against the Italian communists' participation in the government served as the signal for flagrant provocations, whose object was the leading group of Christian Democrats led by Aldo Moro.

The magazine PANORAMA publishes an interview with the organizers of the "committee for a democratic policy regarding Italy" created recently in Washington. They stated: "Forces in favor of interference in Italian affairs have not ceased operating in recent times. On the contrary, they are operating with even greater energy. They are the very same forces which were responsible for Vietnam and Chile. They have great resources at their disposal to create political and economic chaos in your country. They include such organizations as the group 'Americans for a democratic Italy,' 'the committee for the defense of the Mediterranean' and the 'New York institute of American businessmen.' "The 'committee for the defense of the Mediterranean' is headed by John Connally, former Treasury secretary, and the not-unknown Walt Rostow, former aide to the head of the White House, and also Clare Luce and John Volpe, former U.S. ambassadors in Rome. They operate in close contact with the 'center for international strategic research' which in April received the fascist General Miceli, former leader of the Italian secret service."

An active role in the subversive activity is played by the American AFL-CIO trade union center, which created in Italy a network of organizations financed by it with the aim of splitting the Italian trade unions. These operations are led by Irving Brown, whose office is in Paris.

In June 1976, on the eve of the general election in the country, NATO leaders held a series of maneuvers in northern Italy. The operation called "Reforger" was accompanied by the transfer from the FRG of American troops. At the end of the maneuvers these troops simply stayed there. They were the 509th battalion, airborne landing troops, called the "crusher" [davityel] in NATO jargon. Approximately 1,000 of these "crusher" troops are based in Vicenza. U.S. Naval landing forces are now training and carrying out extensive operations on land. It is not difficult to see the obvious parallel between the subversive operations of the terrorists and the forces of reaction backing them and the NATO's sinister preparations.

PORTION OF EGYPTIAN ELECTORATE BOYCOTTS REFERENDUM

LD222342Y Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, May 22. TASS--The final returns of the referendum held by President as-Sadat on restricting the freedom of political activity and the democratic rights of the Egyptian people were announced here today. According to ifficial reports 98.29 percent of participants in the referendum whose cards (?were valid) gave an affirmative reply. 15 per cent of the electorate boycotted the referendum organized by the authorities.

Thus, as of today, the Egyptian authorities assume the right to carry out a sysmtematic campaign to suppress any opposition to the regime "on legitimate grounds". The campaign is spearheaded against the left forces, first of all those united in the National-Progressive (left) Party, headed by the noted Egyptian politician and public figure Khalid Muhyi ad-Din. As of today members of the left party and all other persons of progressive views will be legally denied the right to occupy leading posts in industry, the trade unions, institutions of learning, mass information media. A strident campaign of (?baiting) the left party and all progressive elements was unleashed these days in the light of the referendum's results. The People's Assembly, the overwhelming majority of which is made up of deputies representing the ruling centrist party, will adopt legislation envisaging concrete [words indistinct] measures against the opposition.

Beirut, May 22, TASS--The referendum organized by As-Sadat, writes today the paper AS-SAFIR, denies the Egyptian people its last remnants of democratic rights, leading to the proscription in the country of any oppositionary political activity, to the curtailment of trade union [words indistinct] and educational work. The holding of the referendum, the paper continues, points to a sharp crisis of the present Egyptian regime. In the opinion of AS-SAFIR, As-Sadat is now seeking to concentrate all power in his hands so as to be able to perpetrate a new crime against Egypt and all the Arab peoples--to sign a separate peace with Israel.

People's Discontent

LD222258Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The results of yesterday's referendum on imposing restrictions on the activities of the opposition have been announced in Cairo. According to an official Ministry of the Interior statement, 98.3 percent of the voters supported measures suggested by the government. According to the same statement about 9.4 million Egyptians participated.

One must think about the official results of the referendum. 98.3 percent of the Egyptians participating in the referendum voted in favor of the government's measures; this means that the opposition has no worthwhile number of supporters. If this is so, why do the authorities fear the opposition? Why did the official Egyptian press launch a rabid campaign on the eve of the referendum against the opposition forces? Over the past few days why did the authorities persecute the opposition, as when they confiscated an issue of the weekly leftist AL-AHALI and arrested several of its leaders?

It is inevitable to ask about the motive for imposing restrictions on the opposition and for presenting this as a topic for the referendum.

It appears that the Algerian EL MOUDJAHID rightly stated a few days ago that the search for peace with Israel on a capitulatory basis and the exercising of the open-door policy had led Egyptian workers to stage a march on 1 May, chanting "we want bread". The paper then said that instead of adopting measures to correct this state of affairs, the authorities blamed the opposition for the people's discontent. EL-MOUDJAHID pointed out that while the Egyptian authorities seek to prevent the opposition from participating in the government and in the public organizations and the media, they aim at silencing the angry popular masses.

BASE SOLIDARITY ON STRUGGLE, PLO CENTRAL COUNCIL SAYS

LD222208Y Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, May 22, TASS--The Central Council of the Palestine Liberation Organisation held a meeting here.

The communique issued by the PLO Central Council says that Arab solidarity must be based on the common struggle against the Israeli occupation and the imperialist forces supporting the policy of aggression and expansion pursued by Israel. The communique calls for pooling political, military and economic efforts of the Arab states and using the "oil weapon" for struggle against the forces rejecting the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to self-determination and creation of independent state.

The Central Council stressed the necessity of strengthening the unity of the forces of the Palestine resistance movement, of strengthening relations, in the first place, with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, with all the progressive forces of the world. It declared against the holding of a general Arab summit meeting under conditions when Egyptian President as-Sadat is continuing his capitulatory policy, stressed the necessity of a further strengthening of the front of staunchness and rebuff.

The PLO Central Council declared for a deepening of relations between the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples on the basis of respect for the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon, its territorial integrity and national unity.

PLO PAPER ON AS-SADAT'S MIDDLE EAST INITIATIVE

LD221930Y Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 22, TASS--After As-Sadat took to the road of capitulation, an extremely dangerous situation arose in the Middle East area, writes today editorially the organ of the PLO, the paper FALASTIN ATH-THAWRAH. As-Sadat's initiative weakened the progressive forces, while strengthening the positions of Zionism and reaction. It allowed imperialism and Zionism to start the implementation of a conspiracy against the Palestine revolution and the Lebanese patriotic forces. The present Egyptian leader, who openly stated that he needed American aircraft not for the liberation of Sinai, but to fight against Arab and African national-liberation movements, is taking an active part in this conspiracy. In the face of these facts it becomes absolutely clear, the paper stresses, that all As-Sadat's talk about a political settlement of the Middle East problem is aimed at the deliberate cheating of world public opinion in the interests of American imperialism. As-Sadat turned Egypt from a bulwark of the patriotic forces into an accomplice of imperialism and Zionism. Having taken the road of capitulation, the Egyptian president has not achieved the liberation of an inch of Arab lands. On the contrary, his actions helped Israel to occupy a new portion of Arab territory in the south of Lebanon.

In these circumstances, the paper points out, it is necessary to take into account the new balance of forces in the region. A single position must be worked out by all progressive forces to allow them to stand up to the plans of imperialism, aimed at suppressing the struggle of the Palestine Arab people, at suppressing the cause of all the Arab peoples.

ISRAEL'S ONLY CONCESSION IN TALKS WITH EGYPT EXPLORED

LD221119Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 78 p 5 ID

[V. Bolshakov article: "Regarding the Question of Concessions"]

[Text] Various kinds of emissaries from Tel Aviv have recently made dozens of propaganda tours aimed at proving what is impossible to prove--that Israel is sincerely seeking a peaceful settlement of the Near East conflict. As a rule, having returned from these tours, the Tel Aviv "commercial travelers" loudly complain about the "lack of understanding" of their position. The world public approved neither of Israel's aggression against Lebanon nor of Tel Aviv's attempts to preserve its settlements in occupied Arab lands.

The whole world believes--and rightly so--that the "settlements" that have been and are being created in these lands by Israel have no right to exist by any known international law.

But on the other hand it is believed in Israel that the Arabs have no right to the land taken from them, for in times immemorial ancient Jews settled there.

The Israeli "proof" usually amounts to the following dialog:

"Can there be any question of dismantling your settlements and going back to the borders that existed prior to June 1967?"

"Of course not. We went to such expense when we bulldozed the Arab settlements and then replaced them with our own. Do you really think that we would allow anyone to bulldoze our houses?! Especially as Prime Minister Begin has his own villa in Sinai."

"Have you offered Cairo any compensation for the fact that your settlements are going to remain on their lands?"

"These are not their lands but ours. You must read the Scriptures again, and everything will become clear to you. But for the sake of moral compensation we have offered them the right to pray in one of Jerusalem's mosques."

"Will this concession be sufficient for Cairo to grant Israel the right to create settlements on Arab land?"

"Strictly speaking, no one is even asking for Cairo's consent.... As Moshe Dayan recently declared in New York: 'We believe that if not out of security considerations then at least for the sake of spiritual satisfaction we must have the right to settle on the West Bank.' And in other places too. Incidentally, it is precisely for this reason that we do not want to pull out of Lebanon. After all, the historical border of Israel runs along the Litani River, and we talked about this back in 1897 at the first Zionist congress. The Arabs should know that...."

"Does this mean that we will not give back to the Arabs a single inch of their territory?"

"We have repeatedly pointed out that the concept of 'Arab lands' is extremely relative...."

"Does this not mean that your talks with the Arabs will invariably get bogged down because you will not make any concessions while at the same time demanding concessions from the Arabs? What then is the sense in negotiating?"

"Well, first of all, the talks helped us prove to Cairo that we will settle where we want. Incidentally, in the time that has elapsed since As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, we have opened several more new settlements. And second, our leaders are very fond of traveling to Egypt. During his last visit there Prime Minister Begin found a marvelous little spot for his villa near Ismailia. After all, it says in one of the books that the Prophet Moses, from who we trace our pedigree...at one time owned those places."

"What do they think about this in Egypt?"

"What can they think? As long as they don't demand the immediate dismantling of our settlements in the lands they, er, er...temporarily occupied up to 1967, all right, we promise not to go building settlements near the pyramids of Cheops and in Ismailia. We shall not make any other concessions, you understand."

Judging from statements by Israeli officials on the basis of which the dialog cited above was compiled, this really is the only concession that Cairo has wrung from the Israelis during their separate talks.

ANOTHER ISRAELI SETTLEMENT ESTABLISHED ON WEST BANK

LD230734Y Moscow TASS in English 0648 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Amman, May 23, TASS--According to reports reaching here the Israeli extremist "Gush Emunim" organisation established another settlement between the towns of Ramallah and Nabulus on the Western Bank of the Jordan River.

The Jerusalem newspaper HAMODI'A quoted Israeli Minister of Agriculture A. Sharon as making a statement on large-scale plans for the (?development) of captured Arab lands. At present, plans have been drawn up in Tel Aviv for the construction of 51,000 houses for Israeli families in the occupied Arab territories.

ISRAELI AUTHORITIES CONFISCATE LAND IN NEGEV DESERT

LD211350Y Moscow TASS in English 1246 GMT 21 May 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 21 TASS--The Israeli authorities are continuing their arbitrary rule in the occupied Arab territories, pursuing their policy of driving Arabs out of their lands. As it became known here, the Israeli finance minister issued an order on a new confiscation of lands in Negev Desert. To carry out this order, detachments of the Israeli "Green Guards" reinforced with police units carried out an operation for the expulsion of the local population from the confiscated 2,600 hectares of land. In doing so, they ransacked and then destroyed 45 houses. The campaign is accompanied with measures of terror against the population: The occupiers strive to suppress the struggle of the Arabs for their rights. Thus, according to the Israeli radio, tens of Arabs have been arrested in the last few days in the occupied territories.

NATO USES BASES IN CYPRUS FOR ELECTRONIC ESPIONAGE

LD211228Y Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 21 May 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, May 21 TASS--The British military bases in Cyprus are a source of growing concern for the country's public. The bases were imposed on the Cypriots by the bosses of the NATO military bloc. Their presence undermines the sovereignty of the republic and is in conflict with the policy of non-alignment pursued by it. This was repeatedly stressed in the press and in statements by noted political figures of Cyprus. Newspapers say that the bases, which are a component part of NATO's military structure are spearheaded against the states that are friendly to Cyprus, including the USSR and the other socialist countries.

As is noted here, U.S. servicemen have appeared for some time already in the British military bases in Cyprus. U.S. "U-2" reconnaissance planes regularly take off Akrotiri airfield. Such flights are dangerous for civilians. Late last year, an aircraft crashed during its take-off, and there were casualties among the population as a result of the crash. The incident touched off a wave of protests.

Reports have appeared in the local press also about other aspects of British and U.S. military presence in Cyprus, which is directly related to NATO's strategic plans in the Middle East and in the Mediterranean. Noteworthy in this connection is the story recently published in the newspaper APOGEVMATINI, which wrote on the activity in Cyprus of U.S. radio-electronics intelligence centres.

The IKONES journal also wrote in its article on how NATO uses the territory of Cyprus. It said that the British Airforce in cooperation with the ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet have turned the military bases in Cyprus into centres for spying on Soviet ships in the Mediterranean.

Such a use of the territory of Cyprus is a source of well-grounded concern for the Cypriots. They hold that it is precisely NATO and the aggressive imperialist forces, which are impeding a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem, are trying to impose on the people of Cyprus a decision that would only meet the aims of this aggressive bloc. The imperialist plans of this kind are resolutely opposed by all the national progressive and patriotic forces of the country. They ever more resolutely demand that an end be put to foreign military presence in Cyprus.

ISRAELI SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES ON CYPRUS REPORTED

LD191714Y Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, May 19 TASS--The parliament of Cyprus continues the discussion of the question of Cyprus-Israeli relations. This item was put on the agenda of parliament's sessions in connection with invigoration of subversive activities of Israeli special services in the island. V. Lissaridhis, deputy from the United Democratic Union party, laid bare Israel's aggressive policy. Israel is not only a gendarme of imperialism in the Middle East, it presents danger for Cyprus, he said. The testimony of this are numberous examples of Zionist circles' activities in the island. Their representatives openly hire agents for carrying out terrorist actions and for repressions against politicians of Cyprus.

Deputies who were next to take the floor noted the unseemly conduct of Israel's ambassador in Cyprus N. Eshkol, whose pronouncements are incompatible with his diplomatic status.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS ON EVENTS IN ZAIRE'S SHABA PROVINCE

Allegations of GDR, Cuban Involvement

LD221254Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2100 GMT 21 May 78 LD

[Text] The German Democratic Republic has denied Western newspaper allegations about its involvement in the fighting in Zaire. A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Berlin has described as downright lies allegations by the British newspaper THE OBSERVER that the German Democratic Republic is providing military support for the rebels in the Shaba Province.

Cuba has also issued another categorical denial of its involvement in the fighting. Officials in London have had to admit that there are no grounds for accusations of this kind against the two countries.

Terrorism by Interventionists

LD221248Y Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 22 TASS--Military intervention in Zaire staged by NATO countries and operations of French and Belgian troops against the National Liberation Front of the Congo are accompanied by wholesale terror against the local population. Going by reports of the Western press, the situation in the Zaire Province of Shaba is reminiscent of the worst times of colonization of African countries by Europeans.

London--THE FINANCIAL TIMES writes that French paratroopers manifest particular cruelty during operations in the Zaire Province of Sh[illegible]. Quoting a statement of a Belgian employee, the newspaper writes that shock units of the French Legion waste no time to establish who are rebels and who have nothing to do with them.

The REUTER agency reports that according to Belgian servicemen, French paratroopers killed some 200 rebels in the Kolwezi town alone. Soldiers of the Foreign Legion killed at least six white foreigners, the REUTER writes.

When French and Belgian paratroopers leave Kolwezi, THE MORNING STAR writes, they will turn it over again to the Zaire dictator Mobutu and not to the National Liberation Front of the Congo. THE MORNING STAR writes: From the very start of the military operation, this was precisely its purpose and not concern for safety of European and North Americans.

Paris--L'HUMANITE writes that consideration of "humaneness" served only as a pretext for France and that was advanced to justify the intervention. The organ of the French Communist Party stresses that the arrival of French troops in Zaire was one of the causes of the stepping up of violence in the Shaba Province. The newspaper stressed that France's adventuristic policy in Africa is dangerous for peace and does not meet the interest of the French people.

Brussels--The government troops of President Mobutu are responsible for killings of more than 30 Europeans in Kolwezi. This was said by foreman of the assembly plant in Zaire Raymond Korzak, who arrived here together with other refugees from Shaba Province. He told a FRANCE PRESSE correspondent that soldiers of the government troops encircled a group of Europeans in Kolwezi, herded them into a house and shot them to death in cold blood. Other refugees reported that the Zaire Army fired on European houses from mortars.

European, Arab Denunciation

LD221710Y Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 22 May 78 LD

["Foreign Intervention in Zaire Denounced"--TASS headline]

[Text] Paris, May 22, TASS--The Government of France has drawn the country into the costly military venture in Zaire said member of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party Maxime Gremetz. This policy is dangerous for the cause of peace, it is neither with the interests of France nor its people. Practice of constant interference into internal affairs of African peoples is absolutely intolerable. The African peoples should decide their future themselves, said the representative of the French Communist Party.

The association of friends of the Sahara Arab Democratic Republic has resolutely denounced the interference of French troops in Africa. In its statement the association stresses that France has taken upon itself the role of gendarme in Africa.

Geneva, May 22, TASS--A world conference for elimination of racism and racial discrimination, held in Basel, has denounced "NATO's gross military interference in Zaire". "This military interference, stresses the resolution of the conference, is yet another testimony of realization of plans of that organization, aimed at destabilizing progressive governments in Africa. It should be considered in the light of the recent aggression against Angola from the Republic of South Africa.... The pretext, moved by the aggressive forces, which assert that they want to evacuate and save the white population, is yet another proof of their racial policy which manifests itself in extermination of many thousand representatives of the African population."

The participants in the conference have demanded "immediate withdrawal of the contingents of French and Belgian troops and the granting to the people of Zaire the right to resolve their affairs themselves".

Brussels, May 22, TASS--The Belgian newspaper DRAPEAU ROUGE has qualified actions of the Belgian Government in Zaire as "a neo-colonialist venture". The organization of the communist youth of Belgium described the so-called operation to save Europeans in the Shaba Province as "a screen for invasion".

The Belgian organization "Zaire committee" points out that Western countries' armed interference in Zaire has frustrated the plan of peaceful evacuation of foreigners from Kolwezi under the aegis of the International Red Cross. Agreement on realization of this plan, the committee's statement points out has reached between the Front of National Liberation of the Congo and the International Red Cross. The "Zaire committee" has demanded "immediate termination of the military intervention in Zaire and withdrawal of all foreign troops from there".

Rome, May 22, TASS--The Italian newspaper PAESE SERA points out that NATO countries' armed interference in Zaire has been prompted by economic and strategic interests of France and Belgium in that very rich zone of Africa. The actions of France and Belgium, the newspaper points out, have all aspects of a colonial policy.

Algiers, May 22, TASS--The problem of Zaire has assumed a dangerous character as a result of Western military interference, writes the newspaper ASH-SHA'B. The cause of the aggression against the people of Zaire, the newspaper stresses, is the natural wealth of that country--copper, cobalt, uranium the Western powers are seeking to lay their hands on.

Western Motivation

LD221808Y Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 22 May 78 LD

["Zaire: Underlying Motives of Western Interference"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 22, TASS--TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

The armed invasion of the Republic of Zaire by French and Belgian troops with the assistance of the United States is widening. The invasion constitutes a crying interference in the internal affairs of that country. Not only weapons but also military units are airlifted to Zaire on a large scale. They have occupied a number of towns and areas. There are numerous victims among the civilians population. According to the British FINANCIAL TIMES the hired murderers of the French Foreign Legion captured the town of Kolwezi and brutally and indiscriminantly killed people without even caring to find out who was a guerrilla and who had nothing to do with them. The London newspapers report that among the victims of the mercenaries were also Europeans resident in Kolwezi.

Meanwhile, the main justification for the invasion of Zaire was the pretext of the necessity to ensure the security of foreigners in Kolwezi. The continuing foreign interference into the affairs of Zaire, now that a considerable part of Europeans has already been evacuated from the zone of hostilities and the leaders of guerrillas guarantee the security of foreigners, is evidence of the fact that the "humanitarian" aims of those who organized the invasion of Zaire is nothing more than a fig leaf to cover up the aggression. As the Paris newspaper L'HUMANITE notes, the French expeditionary corps is carrying out in Zaire operations which go far beyond the framework of the mission for the evacuation of Europeans.... The combat operations for aid to the Zaire Army are carried out not only in the Kolwezi area, but all over the zone swept by the uprising. This is done, as the same [as received] London newspaper SUNDAY TIMES writes, in order to use the talk of "rescuing Europeans" and to camouflage the sordid role of "rescuing the pro-Western Kinshasa regime."

It is an open secret, the newspaper L'HUMANITE wrote in this connection, that at stake in Shaba Province at present is the existence of the regime, which allows foreign big business to continue using Zaire's huge natural resources. At stake is also the prospect for preserving in the very heart of the black continent of a strategic base, using which the imperialists can hope to regain their lost positions, in particular, in Angola.

Neither holds water another pretext put forward by the imperialist propaganda in an attempt to justify the present intervention--the inventions about "Soviet-Cuban interference" in the popular uprising, which has swept Shaba. As the Belgian and British foreign ministers have admitted, nothing gives ground to confirm such accusations. According to the AFP agency, the French troops which captured Kolwezi "have found no proof of foreign involvement in the combat operations in Shaba on the side of rebels." Even the U.S. State Department was forced to admit that the events in Zaire were of a purely internal character.

The allegations about Russian and Cuban interference, the Belgian newspaper LE DRAPEAU ROUGE wrote, were necessary for Mobutu allies in order to camouflage the real essence of the uprising in Shaba and justify their own crude interference in the internal affairs of that country. The causes of the present even in Shaba shall be looked for in the state of chaos borne of the neocolonialist Kinshasa regime in the economic, political and social life, and the toughening repressive system.

Thus, contrary to the false claims of propaganda, the real causes of the present events in Zaire are a consequence of imperialist policy of the member-countries of the North Atlantic alliance, their striving to strike even deeper root in Zaire, to preserve in that country their huge investments and create even more favourable conditions for plundering its most rich resources and exploitation of the Zaire people. It is precisely with these aims meeting the interests of international monpolies, but being in conflict with the principles of peaceful coexistence and detente, that a fresh act of Western crude interference was perpetrated in the internal affairs of an African state.

The current developments in Zaire are a graphic illustration of the groundlessness of the statements by Carter, Brezezinski and some of their European colleagues about some "Soviet-Cuban threat" allegedly looming large over Africa. But, gentlemen, where did you see Soviet or Cuban soldiers in Zaire? Death and destruction are again sown on the African soil by the countries of the North Atlantic alliance airlifted to Zaire in U.S. planes and armed with American weapons.

ETHIOPIA-CONGO COMMUNIQUE DENOUNCES IMPERIALIST INTERVENTION

LD230750Y Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, May 23, TASS--Ethiopia and the Congo emphatically denounce the intervention of the imperialist forces into the internal affairs of independent African states, their attempts at undermining the struggle by the oppressed peoples for genuine freedom and independence. In face of the intensification of the subversive activity of imperialism, they call for strengthening vigilance, unity and solidarity of all progressive forces, says a joint communique, issued here upon the conclusion of an official visit to Ethiopia by the president of the Congo, Joachim Yhombi-Opango.

Imperialism and its allies, the document says, with the object of maintaining their neocolonialist interests in Africa and the Red Sea region, now seek to exploit territorial disputes, secessionist tendencies, ethnical and religious differences. They instigate forcible revisions of existing frontiers and provoke fratricidal wars between African peoples. The sides called upon all members of the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations and the non-aligned movement, strictly to observe and respect the principles of territorial integrity, invdolability of state frontiers and non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries. They emphasized that every country has the sovereign right to choose any social and political order it regards most suitable for its development.

Sharply rejecting the "internal settlement" plan in Zimbabwe, Ethiopia and the Congo went on record for increasing material and diplomatic aid to the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, expressed their support of the Namibian people's struggle and called for the immediate transfer of power in that country to SWAPO. The Southwest African People's Organization, the only genuine representative of the Namibian people.

The sides reaffirmed their allegiance [to] the cause of struggle for the abolition of racism and white-minority rule in the Republic of South Africa and demanded a complete end to commercial, financial and other contacts with the racialist Pretoria regime and the proclamation of a strict embargo on oil supplies to it.

They denounced the aggressive actions by the racialists against Mozambique, Zambia, Angola, Tanzania and Botswana.

MOSCOW PAPER PROVIDES BIOGRAPHICAL PROFILE OF TARAKI

LD221037Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 17 May 78 p 9 LD

[Text] As is well known, a new government came to power on 27 April in Kabul. The Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan elected well-known Afghan writer Nur Muhammad Taraki chairman of the council and prime minister.

In this connection, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent S. Luknitskiy asked Doctor of Philological Sciences Prof N.A. Dvoryankov to discuss Afghanistan's new leader:

"Nur Muhammad Taraki was born into the family of a peasant herdsman in 1917.

"His father was literate and taught his son to read and write. (Mukur) Taraki received his primary education in the city. Later, Nur Muhammad visited India while working for various official institutions. In Bombay, he received instruction in translating English into the Pushtu and Dari languages.

"In the mid-forties Taraki was one of the leaders of the (Vish Zalmiyan)--"Awakened Youth"--social and literary movement and participated in the publication of the newspaper ANGAR, or BURNING COALS.

"'Our newspaper," an editorial in the first issue said, 'will fight with all its strength for the national unity of the Afghan people regardless of race, nationality, tribe, kinship or language. The newspaper will struggle against lies, bigotry, knavery, oppression, treachery, bribery and harmful customs and prejudices. It will defend everything that benefits the people and criticize and deride everything that harms the people."

"Through their newspaper, the (Vish Zalmiyan) movement advocated the implementation of transformations in Afghanistan's political and economic life.

In 1952, Nur Muhammad Taraki--now a well-known journalist, author and pamphleteer--worked in the press department. His name became known at the palace. The king quickly appointed Nur Muhammad as press attache at the Afghanistan Embassy in Washington. After Taraki's departure, the newspaper was closed but the organization continued to exist. While in the United States, Nur Muhammad published a statement directed against the king in a Washington newspaper. Consequently, he was deprived of Afghan citizenship.

"In 1953, the government of Shah Mahmud--uncle of the reigning king--resigned and was replaced by a government which proclaimed a 'new policy line' of developing the country's economic and social life.

"Upon his return to Afghanistan, Nur Muhammad Taraki opened a private translation bureau. He also became a prodigious writer. He wrote many stories on acute social issues which have been translated into various languages, including Russian. 'Bang's Wanderings' (1957), 'The White One' (1958), and 'The Bachelor' (1962) were particularly popular. These stories relate the formation of the proletariat in Afghanistan and the transformation of rural peasants into city inhabitants and workers.

"The writer's views are contained in a pamphlet published in ANGAR in 1951:

"'We state clearly and definitely that initially we: Demand food, if only dry bread; demand clothing, if only third-rate clothing; demand enlightenment on the widest possible scale; real, serious people's enlightenment; demand equality for all in the service of society... demand legal parties for our political education; ...demand the annihilation of national and social traitors; demand the elimination of tribal and kinship privileges....

"'...Now our people have awoken to a sufficient extent and can distinguish who is their servant and who is a traitor: You ask: By what means and in what way can you implement in practice all these demands? I answer: By unifying and awakening the people, by asserting a people's government....to insure that all strata of society have a voice in social affairs.'

"It is these ideas that inspired the organizers of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The party's first congress was held in January 1965. Nur Muhammad Taraki was elected general secretary of the People's Democratic Party. He remains the party leader.

"Currently, almost all the Afghan peoples are represented in the new government (something which has never happened in Afghanistan before). A program of broad social reforms has been proclaimed.

"As far as the foreign policy of the new government is concerned, according to Nur Muhammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, it is this: The implementation of an independent, peace-loving policy of nonalinement and positive and active neutrality based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, the strengthening of neighborly relations with all the region's countries and the development and comprehensive expansion of friendly relations with the Soviet Union."

AFGHAN PLANNING, INDUSTRIES MINISTERS OUTLINE REFORMS

LD190944Y Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 19, TASS--In the focus of attention of the Afghans is now the programme statement by the revolutionary government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on that country's home and foreign policy, PRAVDA's correspondent, Vladlen Baykov, writes from Kabul.

Among the important socio-economic transformations outlined in the programme are industrialisation, ensuring a rise in the living standards of the population, a land reform, liquidation of feudal and pre-feudal relations, democratisation of public life, ensuring the rights and freedoms of the working people and equality of women.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan declared its intention to pursue a peace-loving policy of non-alignment, of positive and active neutrality based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, strengthening of goodneighbour relations with all countries in the region.

A stabilisation of the economic situation, ensuring an increase in revenues of the state and ensuring a rise in the living standards of the population--these are the tasks to be resolved by the revolutionary government on the economic front, Minister of Planning Soltan Ali Keshtmand told Soviet newsmen.

In his address on Kabul Radio, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Prime Minister of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki spoke about the intention of the government to introduce free and compulsory primary education and to cancel tuition fees at secondary and higher educational establishments.

Transformations involve ever new fields from day-to-day. The authorities are passing over from declarations to practical actions, the correspondent points out. All the movable and immovable property of members of the former royal dynasty has been nationalized. A special organization has been set up for protecting the young state from encroachments on its independence and internal security. A juridical commission has been formed to control measures for ensuring the democratic rights of the people. A decree has been passed providing for a just distribution of foodstuffs among civil servants and workers. The decree also applies to servicemen. Fringe benefits and pay increases have been established for low-income workers. Cement and construction materials are sold from the state funds to the population at reduced prices.

A guarantee of the democratic rights of the working people--workers, peasants, handicraftsmen and intellectuals--is one of the main objectives proclaimed by the revolution of April 27 said Minister of Mines and Industries Mohammad Danesh speaking at a textile factory on the outskirts of Kabul. He expressed confidence that the example of the textile industry workers, who established the first trade union of this republic, will be followed by workers of other enterprises.

Meetings are held nationwide in that country, the correspondent notes. Its participants express support for the new power and make donations to the fund of the republic. The new programme of revolutionary transformations has aroused a lively response everywhere.

GDR PAPER CITES POPULAR SUPPORT OF AFGHAN PROGRAMS

LD181350Y Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin, May 18, TASS--The GDR news agency ADN reports: The broad support which the national democratic and patriotic regime in Afghanistan has met with the people is underlined by the German Democratic Republic's leading paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on Thursday.

"Delegates of the teachers, the Islamic clergy, of tribal elders and traditional officials, of craftsmen and traders went to see the newly appointed provincial governors to assure them of their solidarity and preparedness to help put into reality the goals announced by the Revolutionary Council", writes Rolf Guenter, the paper's special correspondent sent to Afghanistan. This solidarity has found its expression, among other things in fundraising campaigns for implementing the measures in the educational field initiated by the Revolutionary Council. Patriotic businessmen have promised their cooperation in supplying the population with staple food and in stabilizing or reducing prices of certain mass consumer articles.

The socioeconomic transformations such as land reform and sovereign disposal of the national resources planned by the patriotic regime are to lead the country more quickly out of centuries-old backwardness, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes.

INDIA'S DEFENSE MINISTER DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO USSR

LD220738Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0655 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Delhi--At the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Defense, Jagjivan Ram, India's minister of defense, left by air today for an official visit to Moscow.

The Indian minister of defense will also visit the GDR, SFRY and Britain.

Ram Met by Ustinov

LD221448Y Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 22, TASS--Defence Minister of the Republic of India Jagjivan Ram came for an official visit to Moscow today at the invitation of member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, defence minister of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov.

At the airport Jagjivan Ram was welcomed by Dmitry Ustinov, his deputies, generals, admirals, officers.

Inder Kumar Gujral, ambassador of the Republic of India to the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

Conversation Reported

LD221852Y Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 22, TASS--Indian Defence Minister Jagjivan Ram, who arrived in Moscow today, paid a visit to member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Defence Minister Dmitriy Ustinov. A friendly conversation was held on issues of mutual interest.

D. Ustinov gave a dinner in honour of J. Ram.

BREZHNEV, RAHMAN EXCHANGE MESSAGES ON ANNIVERSARY

LD151958Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Maj Gen Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, in which he conveyed his congratulations on the occasion of the national holiday, the 7th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the republic.

In a reply telegram, Ziaur Rahman expressed his gratitude for the message of congratulations.

The telegrams express the confidence that the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Bangladesh will continue to develop for the good of the people of both countries.

INDOCHINA

CAMBODIAN MINISTER REFUSES SRV NOTE ON PEACE PROPOSALS

LD192128Y Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, May 19, TASS--A statement of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY circulated here today reiterated once again the SRV's striving for a prompt ending to the conflict, and appealed for resolving the Vietnam-Kampuchea controversy through negotiations. On February 5 the statement says, the Vietnamese Government put forth three-point concrete proposals supported by broad circles of world public opinion. However, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea did not officially clarify its attitude to them.

On April 10, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the SRV Nguyen Duy Trinh sent a note to the deputy prime minister of Kampuchea for foreign affairs, Ieng Sary, with a reminder about those proposals.

The note points out that, provided the two sides promptly sit down at the negotiations table, this would be a significant and effective step towards ending the conflict, facilitating the stabilisation of the situation on the border and the creation of an atmosphere of reciprocal understanding and trust for solving the questions of relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

The note of the deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the SRV was to be handed over to the Kampuchea deputy premier for foreign affairs by the ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos in Kampuchea, who represents Vietnamese interests in that country.

It is to be regretted, says the statement, that Ieng Sary declined to accept that note.

NHAN DAN HITS CAMBODIAN RADIO CALL FOR ANNIHILATION OF SRV

LD222124Y Moscow TASS in English 2106 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, May 22, TASS--The Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DAN qualifies as an utter and regrettable invention the statement of the Kampuchean Radio, containing falsified information on the "successes of the Kampuchean troops".

All the people of good will are legitimately incensed, the newspaper says, by the plans of the authorities of a country with a population of eight million, which are demanding that the Kampucheans should be prepared to "sacrifice two million human lives" in order to "annihilate fifty million Vietnamese..." What will other people think of those who are urging the people of Kampuchea to "fight 700 years" in order to achieve victory over the Vietnamese people, who had fought shoulder to shoulder with them against the common enemy--imperialism, over a nation that has no other wish today but to live in peace and friendship with the people of Kampuchea.

The unbridled campaign of slander is boomeranging at the slanderers themselves. In one of the broadcasts of Radio Phnom Penh, the Kampuchean authorities had openly admitted that for several past months they had sent their troops to deal blows at the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Repeating in these broadcasts the boastful claim that by January 6, 1978, Kampuchea had fully cleared its territory of the Vietnamese forces, Phnom Penh stated: "We did not give them (the Vietnamese) an opportunity to carry out their plan of starting hostilities against us, but dealt a blow at them. We continued to attack them in February, March and April".

Any impartial person will realize from this statement that the charges of the Kampuchean authorities against the Vietnamese Armed Forces are completely groundless, the article stresses.

Radio Phnom Penh, the newspaper continues, is continuing its slanderous campaign against the Vietnamese people. Its purpose is to convince the population and army of its country that they are "victims". The Kampuchean authorities, as before, are conducting an adventuristic anti-Vietnamese policy, which contradicts the genuine interests of the people of Kampuchea and serves the dangerous designs of imperialism and reaction. But this slanderous campaign, at the same time, allows everybody to understand more fully why the authorities of Kampuchea have ignored the note addressed to them by the deputy premier, foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on April 10th. The government and people of Vietnam are fully resolved to uphold independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country, to defend the lives, property and peaceful work of the Vietnamese people. At the same time the Socialist Republic of Vietnam respects consistently the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea.

We firmly adhere to the view that questions, pertaining to relations between our two countries, should be solved through negotiations, the NHAN DAN commentary says in conclusion.

BRIEFS

VLADIVOSTOK DELEGATION IN SRV--A Vladivostok City delegation, which included Safronov, first secretary of the Vladivostok Gorkom, Kapylov, secretary of the party organization of the Vladivostok mercantile port, and others, visited Haiphong and Hanoi during last April. The delegation was warmly welcomed in Hanoi. During its 1 week stay the delegation familiarized itself with the life, work, and customs of the Vietnamese people and visited various enterprises and establishments. The delegation also familiarized itself with the work of party and government organizations and shared party organizational and ideological work experiences. The delegation was received by Xuan Thuy, secretary of the VCP Central Committee. Toward the end of its visit, the delegation had talks on further strengthening relations between Haiphong and Vladivostok and on coordination of the program for the 1978-80 period. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0215 GMT 10 May 78 OW]

EXCHANGE PROGRAM WITH LAOS--In Moscow today, a program for cultural and scientific exchange between the USSR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic for 1978 was signed. The program provides for a broad bilateral exchange of scientific and cultural delegations, students, teachers and creative collectives. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 May 78 LD]

U.S. PRESSURE FOR ANTI-SOVIET SINO-JAPANESE TREATY CITED

LD230913Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent I. Latyshev dispatch: "Washington's Instigating Role"]

[Text] Tokyo, 19 May--Citing "government sources," the newspaper ASAHI today published a detailed account of a conversation between Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and U.S. President J. Carter that occurred during the Japanese prime minister's recent visit to Washington. Carter, the newspaper reports, not only "wished a successful conclusion" to the Japanese-Chinese talks on the so-called treaty of peace and friendship, but also clearly expressed his opinion on the most controversial issue of Japanese-Chinese relations; Peking's desire to include in the text of the treaty an article on the "two countries' joint opposition to the hegemony" of any country--an article clearly directed at the Soviet Union. Thus, ASAHI writes, Carter declared to Fukuda that Washington sees "no problems" in Peking's aspiration and that the American side does not oppose the inclusion of this article in the text of the treaty.

Carter's position clearly does not agree with the views of those figures in Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party who have recently expressed profound alarm about Japan's involvement in an anti-Soviet alliance with Peking that is hostile to peace. Moreover, this position represents a deliberate attempt to push Japan onto the path of rapprochement with Peking on an anti-Soviet basis--a rapprochement that obviously conforms with certain common strategic plans of the White House and the Pentagon.

The newspaper points out that Carter explained to Fukuda that U.S. policy regarding Peking will also be aimed at rapprochement and expanding bilateral cooperation. In conclusion, ASAHI suggests that Carter's covert pressure on the prime minister could activate Japanese conservatives' efforts to settle their internal differences on questions of Japanese-Chinese relations and immediately resume talks with Peking.

JAPANESE PROTEST ON EVE OF UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD221218Y Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 22, TASS--Nikolay Rogov, a TASS correspondent, reports:

"Nuclear weapons should be banned" is the slogan under which a meeting of representatives of the country's peace-loving public took place in the Japanese capital. The meeting was devoted to the U.N. General Assembly's forthcoming special session on disarmament. The session is opening in New York tomorrow.

Japanese peace champions are to send a 500-member delegation to the special session. A delegation is to address all the peoples of the globe in an appeal for complete prohibition of nuclear weapons. More than twenty million Japanese put their signatures to the appeal. It emphasizes the determination of Japanese peace champions to struggle to the end for the elimination of nuclear threat, for universal disarmament.

The Japanese people, the newspaper AKAHATA writes today, are fully resolved to achieve progress in the field of disarmament, since the nuclear arms race is bringing a new threat to peace and mankind's security. Rapid growth of military spending does irreparable damage to the economic and social development of states.

Pointing to possible ruinous consequences of the arms race, the newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN gives these statistics: annual military expenditure in the world amounted to more than 350 billion dollars; about 25 per cent of all scientists of the world work for the needs of the armies and 40 per cent of funds allocated for scientific research is spent for these purposes.

A tendency began to grow among Japan's ruling circles lately to increase Japan's military potential and enhance her military role in Asia and the Far East area, and there appeared pronouncements as to a possibility of possession of nuclear weapons by Japan and of removal of the ban on the export of weapons. The local progressive public sees the necessity to broaden and intensify struggle for peace both inside the country and in the international arena.

S. KOREAN LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS 'UNLAWFUL', 'RIGGED'

LD191050Y Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 19, TASS--South Korean public described as unlawful and invalid the elections held yesterday of deputies to the National Conference for Reunification--the supreme organ of power of the antinational Pak Chong-hui regime. According to reports from Seoul, more than 3.5 million people, i.e, more than 20 percent of the electorate refused to go to the polls. In Seoul, nearly a third of the population boycotted the elections. The opposition New Democratic Party and representatives of public issued statements describing the elections as unlawful and rigged. The election subterfuge of the puppet authorities did not help them to conceal the fact that wide sections of the South Korean population resolutely come out against the reactionary Pak Chong-hui regime, for the liquidation of the dictatorship and establishment of democratic rule in the country.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE TOURISM OFFICIALS--Representatives of the Japan-Soviet tourist bureau have visited Nakhodka and been received by gorispolkom chairman Romanyuk. The visitors visited the Intourist agency, were taken on a tour of the city and visited some enterprises and establishments. They discussed future visits by Japanese tourists and worked out arrangements that were mutually agreeable. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 17 May 78 OW]

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON MEXICAN PRESIDENT'S USSR VISIT

PRAVDA Carries President's Speech

LD221411Y [Editorial Report LD/WA] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 May p 2 carries the apparent text of the speech by Mexican President J. Lopez Portillo at the 17 May dinner in his honor in the Great Kremlin Palace, a TASS version of which was published in the 18 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, p N 5.

The PRAVDA version follows the TASS version, with the following elaborations:

In discussing the Soviet Union's decision to sign Protocol II of the Tlatelolco Treaty he says that "the treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America concluded in Mexico in 1967 with the participation of 18 fraternal countries and subsequently joined by others is a voluntary and independent agreement containing a renunciation of the possession of nuclear weapons in order to prevent their appearance in this region. Agreement was also reached on a joint appeal to states having jurisdiction over territories in the said region to respect the said status and to all nuclear powers to pledge not to introduce nuclear weapons into the zone and not to use them or resort to the threat of their use against member countries. In this document we agreed upon a system of control and collective verification--possibly the most advanced of the systems in existence today--which will make it possible to develop nuclear energy exclusively for peaceful aims, and we did this without any mutual distrust and suspicion toward one another. The treaty's sphere of action is vast. As Mexico pointed out, it also implies the continuation of cooperation in limiting conventional types of weapons in the region in the continuing search for ways--stemming from our understanding of an active peace--to increase our efforts to achieve more and broader Latin American cooperation in all fields. But the Tlatellolco Treaty does not only signify this. In a world full of disillusionment it is an example that ways exist of ending violence. This document embodied the will both of countries which do not possess nuclear weapons and nuclear powers. The Soviet state is now giving it substantial support. In this context we express our deep gratitude to you, Mr Chairman Brezhnev, the Soviet leaders and all the Soviet people. On the other hand we would like to say that we do not view the treaty, whose formulation is nearing completion, as an achievement in our own interests alone or as a manifestation of some kind of isolationism of people fleeing the threat of their being offered in sacrifice. We well understand that our fate is inseparable from the fate of mankind as a whole and we shall therefore exert our efforts constantly in favor of universal peace. Our voice will be heard at the forthcoming UN General Assembly session devoted to disarmament and to other appropriate forums. For a start we all, large and small countries, succeeded in creating the first zone free of nuclear weapons; many other regions are striving to achieve similar status and drafts exist which will, we hope, be successfully concluded. On the basis of this first success we will strive to extend the borders of the area of peace. International norms aimed at establishing a new economic order as a part of the measures which developing countries have undertaken to eliminate the causes of tension and conflict."

On questions of relations between states with differing political systems he says the Soviets have "built a powerful and creative state and have created a fruitful alliance of peoples and united republics which have transformed vast territories which were formerly uninhabited or doomed to permanent backwardness into economically flourishing regions. The Soviet Union's tremendous economic, technical and scientific potential aimed at the development of international cooperation is of immeasurable value. Therefore it is impossible not to welcome the assertion of the principle of the development of relations of mutual assistance among states with different political systems as a valuable contribution to the cause of peace and of the economic progress of mankind. This interconnection opens up broad prospects for and strengthens the aspiration for progress of pepples seeking changes and justice on the paths which they are being prompted to take by their own understanding of the various historical conditions."

Government Statement on Protocol

LD221527Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 78 p 4 LD

[Apparent text of "Statement on the Signing by the Soviet Union of Additional Protocol II to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Tlatelolco Treaty)"]

[Text] Being a consistent advocate of the creation of nuclear-free zones in various regions of the world and wishing to assist the efforts of Latin American states in this direction, the Soviet Government has adopted the decision to sign additional Protocol II to the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America (the Tlatelolco Treaty).

In signing additional Protocol II to the Tlatelolco Treaty the USSR Government deems it necessary to state the following:

1. The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that Article 1 of the treaty applies, as defined in Article 5 of the treaty, to any explosive nuclear device and that, consequently, the exploding of nuclear devices for peaceful purposes by a particular party to the treaty would be a violation of its obligations envisaged in Article 1 and would be incompatible with its nonnuclear status. The solution to the question of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes for the states participating in the treaty may be found in accordance with the provisions of Article V of the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons and within the framework of the international procedures of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

2. In signing additional Protocol II the Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that the zone of the treaty's application currently includes the territories to which its validity extends, as envisaged in point 1 of Article 4 of the treaty. The signing of additional Protocol II by the Soviet Union in no way signifies recognition of the possibility of extending the treaty's validity, as envisaged in point 2 of Article 4, beyond the territory of the participant states, including airspace and the territorial waters established in accordance with international law.

3. As regards the reference in Article 3 of the treaty to "its own legislation" in connection with territorial waters, airspace and any other space over which the states participating in the treaty exercise sovereignty, the signing of Protocol II by the Soviet Union does not signify recognition of their claims to exercise sovereignty which contradict the universally recognized norms of international law.

4. The Soviet Union takes note of the interpretation of the treaty given in the final act of the Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America relating to the fact that the transporting of nuclear weapons by the parties to the treaty is covered by the prohibitions envisaged in Article 1 of the treaty.

5. The final act of the Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America gives an interpretation of the treaty in the sense that the granting of permission for transit of nuclear weapons at the request of states which are not parties to the treaty falls within the competence of each individual state participating in the treaty. In this connection the Soviet Union confirms its position, which is that permission for transit of nuclear weapons in any form would contradict the aims of the treaty, according to which, as is specially stated in its preamble, Latin America must be totally free from nuclear weapons, and would be incompatable with the nonnuclear status of the states participating in the treaty and their obligations defined in Article 1 of the treaty.

6. Any actions undertaken by a state or states party to the Tlatelolco Treaty--actions incompatible with their nonnuclear status--and also the commission by one or several states

party to the treaty of an act of aggression with the support of a state possessing nuclear weapons or jointly with such a state will be regarded by the Soviet Union as incompatible with the corresponding obligations of these countries under the treaty. In such cases the Soviet Union reserves the right to revise its obligations under additional Protocol II.

The Soviet Union also reserves the right to revise its attitude toward additional Protocol II in the event of any actions on the part of other states possessing nuclear weapons which are incompatible with their obligations under the said protocol.

7. The Soviet Government declares that the provisions of the articles of additional Protocol II are applicable to the text of the Tlateloco Treaty in the version of the treaty which has been formulated at the time of the signing of the protocol by the USSR Government with regard to the Soviet Union's position set forth in this statement. In this connection any amendment to this treaty which would come into effect in accordance with Articles 29 and 6 of the treaty, without the USSR's clearly expressed consent to this, will have no force for the Soviet Union.

Soviet-Mexican Ties Viewed

ID181139Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Correspondent V. Silantyev dispatch: "USSR-Mexico: Good Traditions"]

[Excerpt] Mexico City--In the international arena Mexico resolutely advocates the establishment of a new world economic order and a just commercial exchange between Western countries and developing states. This stand has encountered and now encounters the Soviet Union's firm support. The USSR and Mexico are united by a mutual desire to halt the arms race, to free the world from the threat of nuclear war and to direct energy toward creation and insuring social and economic progress.

People here remember well the words which L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, addressed to the Mexican people on the occasion of the Soviet cultural festival which was recently held in Mexico: "The Soviet people highly value the relations of sincere friendship and cooperation established between the USSR and Mexico. Their firm base is the coincidence or closeness of the two countries' positions on such current cardinal problems as the struggle to consolidate peace, for disarmament, against imperialist policy and against colonialism, racial discrimination and fascism." The message went on to emphasize that these relations serve the interests of both peoples and exert a positive influence on the solution of international problems.

It is not long since this message was first read out in the "Arena Mexico"--the capital's largest hall. The ideas and proposals imbued with profound concern for peace, which are contained in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's recent speeches, are now once again at the center of Mexican public attention. L.I. Brezhnev's statement on the Soviet Union's decision to subscribe to the international treaty banning nuclear weapons in Latin America has created very lively interest here. This decision accords with the aspirations of both the people and the government of Mexico, which is the initiator of the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in Latin America--an idea formulated in the "Tlatelolco Treaty."

In an interview with your correspondent, Jesus Reyes Heroles, Mexican secretary of government, who fulfills the duties of the country's president during the latter's trips abroad, said:

"The treaty banning nuclear weapons in Latin America is of vitally great significance for our region. The Soviet Union's subscribing to it will promote its speediest implementation. We attach great significance to the visit of President J. Lopez Portillo of Mexico to the Soviet Union, since traditional close relations exist between our countries. They began in 1924, when Mexican-Soviet diplomatic relations were established."

Luis Ducoing Gamba, a well-known figure in the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party, formerly majority leader in the congress and now governor of the state of Guanajuato, told me that the Mexican people have traditional feelings of friendship for the Soviet people. Our president's meetings and talks in Moscow will undoubtedly strengthen the bonds of mutual respect which link our peoples. The stand taken by your country regarding the treaty banning nuclear weapons in Latin America represents an important contribution to the cause of peace.

Mutually advantageous trade and Soviet experience in various spheres of the economy, science and technology--which, in the opinion of the press, are the issues of interest to the Mexican side and serve as a basis for economic cooperation between the two countries. Diaz Serrano, director of the state company PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum], told journalists that the Soviet Union is a major oil power and possesses progressive technology. Mexico naturally has interest in the experience of Soviet oilmen and in the highly efficient Soviet drilling equipment.

The Mexican president's visit to Moscow undoubtedly attests that Soviet-Mexican relations are rising to another, qualitatively new stage.

President Arrives in Leningrad

LD221722Y Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Leningrad, May 22, TASS--Continuing his tour of the Soviet Union, President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico arrived in Leningrad from Novosibirsk today.

The president of the United States of Mexico made a stop in Victory Square. There he inspected the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad, who checked the enemy advance at the approaches to the city during the years of the Second World War.

Jose Lopez Portillo laid flowers to the eternal fire of the memorial.

Officials Discuss Scientific Cooperation

LD221535Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 18 May V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received Edmundo Flores, director general of the Mexican National Council for Science and Technology (Conacty).

Questions of the further development of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Mexico were discussed during the talks.

GOVERNMENT IMPOSES STATE OF EMERGENCY IN PERU

LD201002Y Moscow TASS in English 0804 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Lima, May 20, TASS--The Government of Peru imposed a state of emergency on the whole of the country's territory. Under the government decree all constitutional guarantees are cancelled and all power in the country is placed under the control of the military command.

At the same time, the publication of all non-daily newspapers and magazines as well as the use by political parties and groupings of the television, radio and national newspapers for the election campaign has been banned.

KIRILENKO ADDRESSES RYBINSK AWARD MEETING

LD192300Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] A festive meeting of the gorkom and the town soviet of people's deputies, devoted to the award to the town of the Order of the red banner of labor, took place in Rybinsk today. Participants at the meeting enthusiastically elected the honorary presidium comprising the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Andrey Pavlovich Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly received by those assembled, made a speech at the meeting. To the tumultuous applause of the meeting's participants, he read out Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greetings to the Rybinsk gorkom, the town soviet of people's deputies, to the gorispolkom and all the inhabitants of the town. Then Comrade Kililenko said:

[Kirilenko--begin recording] Dear comrades, today, in this festive atmosphere, the town Rybinsk is awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. This high award constitutes a token of nationwide recognition of the remarkable contribution made by the town's working people to the strengthening of the economic might and prosperity of our socialist motherland, of the significant achievements with which you ushered in the 200th anniversary of Rybinsk's creation. [applause]

Events such as awards made to a town, oblast or a republic assume a great sociopolitical import in our country. Today millions of Soviet people share in your joy. Everywhere, throughout our boundless country, the Soviet working people are engaged in work for the common, great cause of communist creation, implementing our party's policy, being inspired by great Leninist teachings.

The party has consolidated and transformed into practical deeds the moral-political upsurge which was evoked by the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution and the coming into force of new constitution. The profound and positive influence of the fundamental law upon the development of the Soviet society is manifested more and more clearly; the huge creative possibilities of socialist democracy are being opened up more and more fully.

The new constitutions of the union republics, the RSFSR Constitution included, adopted recently, constitute yet another major step in the development of the socialist state democracy.

Comrades, towns are like people--they have their biographies, memorable events and unforgettable landmarks in their lives. Rybinsk's genealogy--Rybinsk having been founded in the Yaroslavskaya Oblast--goes back to the very depths of history. This land has always been dear to the Russian man's heart. Many portentous events of the fatherland's history, the famous names of our outstanding compatriots whose work, creativity and accomplishments provided impressive examples of selfless service to the motherland, are inseparably linked with it. [end recording]

Comrade Kirilenko, speaking of the remarkable history of Rybinsk, stressed that it abounds in revolutionary and combat traditions. But, Comrade Kirilenko noted, the present deeds--the working day of today--are no less remarkable. The scope and technological level of production has grown significantly, as have its qualitative indices. Now the town produces almost 16 times more industrial output than in 1940.

[Kirilenko--begin recording] The presentation of the lofty award to your town takes place in an atmosphere of the gigantic creative work by our party and the whole of the Soviet people aimed at implementing the decisions of the 25th Congress, aimed at fulfilling the plan of the 10th 5-year plan. The period which has elapsed since congress has been one during which new, remarkable accomplishments have been made in the land of the soviets.

We have made a substantial progress in all directions of communist construction. Instructions, recommendations and directives of the party aimed at raising the level of the whole of our economic work are set out in the decisions of the December 1977 plenum of our party; in Leonid Ilich's speeches at the plenum and those made during his trip to the regions of Siberia and the Far East, in the speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress.

The essence of these directives consist in utilizing the powerful economic potential created in our country in a skillful, rational and thrifty way--this is more important than ever at present--in resolutely overcoming bottlenecks and shortcomings in economic construction, to strive for attainment of ever greater practical results in raising efficiency of production and its quality.

In the first 4 months of this year the plan for industrial production in the country has been overfulfilled; the volume of industrial production as a whole grew in our country to 5.2 as against the planned 4.5; labor productivity grew by 3.8 percent in our country as envisaged by the plan.

It is fully understandable how necessary it is for us at present to consolidate and to raise even higher the achieved level of work, to achieve an unconditional overfulfillment of all plan tasks by each labor collective of the industry, construction, transportation and other industries.

Naturally this pertains to all the oblasts, krays and republics, including the Yaroslavskaya Oblast. As is known, your oblast is an industrial-agrarian one. One of the powerful industrial complexes linked by a thousand threads with the whole of the national economy, with the industrial centers of the whole of our country, is situated here.

I must say it is with satisfaction that I note that the working people of Yaroslavskaya Oblast, guided by the oblast party organization, with the daily attention and aid of the party central committee, solve rather successfully the tasks that they face. You know, comrades, what huge attention our party devotes to agriculture. High tasks have been set for the current year concerning production of all agricultural products, and, particularly, concerning stepping-up the development of livestock breeding.

The transformation of agriculture into a highly developed industry of the Soviet economy, the fulfillment of tasks concerning production of agricultural products is, one can say, the tasks of tasks.

The current 5-year plan stands out by new, major scientific-technological achievements. The steady development of the economy makes it possible to consistently implement the program to raise people's prosperity, drawn up by the 25th congress of our party.

Last year, 1977, relative to the year 1970, the average monthly wage of workers and employees in the country's national economy increased in our country by 26 percent; and the pay for collective farmers' work increased by 28 percent.

Social service funds have been substantially expanded. Over 2 years of the 5-year plan, 22 million Soviet people improved their housing conditions. Our developed socialist society has all the possibilities for a successful advance along all the directions of communist construction. One is here talking of implementing these possibilities at every production and labor section, of stepping up organization and coordination in work in all sections of the national economy, of raising each worker's responsibility for the deed entrusted to him.

To implement fully the possibilities of developed socialism, stressed Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, it is here, if you like, that the inspiration of our days lies, it is this that determines the extent of responsibility placed upon us by history. The struggle for efficiency and quality is the key, all-embracing problem. The activities of all planning organs, management organs, of each economy activist, commander of production, specialist and, naturally, the activities of all the workers and collectives, should be subordinated to the practical solution of this problem. [end recording]

In this connection Comrade Kirilenko noted the purposeful work of the Rybinsk town party organization. Speaking of the tasks faced by the production work forces of Rybinsk and of other towns of the Yaroslavskaya oblast, Comrade Kirilenko expressed a firm conviction that they will make a worthy contribution to transforming the Russian Non-chernozem Zone. The party, its Central Committee, said Comrade Kirilenko, impart huge importance to this issue.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out that the resurrection of the Non-chernozem Zone, the creation of highly productive agriculture here, is a great task for the whole state. Comrade Kirilenko noted that the award to the town is a recognition of services rendered by all the generations of its citizens in the revolutionary struggle and in communist construction. It is a joint award to those who by their selfless work in plants and factories, in laboratories and design offices, in schools and hospitals, in culture establishments, in the sphere of trade and services multiply the town's labor glory.

[Kirilenko--begin recording] The level of organization, conscientiousness, culture, civil responsibility of the Soviet people plays an ever growing role in all the spheres of life of our society. Hence it is clear what a huge significance is at present assumed by stepping up organization and ideological work among the masses. The party, in its many-sided ideological educational work, is guided by the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism and by the living practice of communist construction. The theory and practice of scientific communism is being ceaselessly enriched by our party on the basis of Marxist-Leninist analysis and on the changes which are taking place in the country and also in the world arena. A new and large event in ideological life has been the publication of Comrade Brezhnev's book--"Malaya Zemlyn" and "Rebirth" and his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress which were greeted with great interest in our country and abroad. [end recording]

Subsequently comrade Kirilenko dealt with international issues. He stressed that the policy of peace is the principled policy of our state bequeathed by the great Lenin and which derives from the very nature of our Soviet socialist society. And this peace-loving Leninist foreign policy enjoys the unamimous support of the Soviet people and the sympathy and solidarity of people of goodwill on the whole planet. In this lie its strength and invincibility.

In conclusion, comrade Kirilenko read out the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the award to the town of Rybinsk of the Order of the Red Banner of Labor, and with the continuous applause of those assembled he attached the high award to the towns' banner.

Comrade Kirilenko's speech was listened to with great attention and was often interrupted by prolonged applause.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS RECENT TRIALS IN MOSCOW, GEORGIA

LS230200Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Viktor Moskvin commentary]

[Text] Next we bring you a commentary by our observer, Viktor Moskvin, who takes a look at the recent trials of the so-called dissidents in Moscow and the Soviet Republic of Georgia.

Now that the trials of Yuriy Orlov, Merad Kostava and Zviad Gamsakhurdia are over, there has been an obvious drop in interest on the part of the United States' mass media in Zviad Gamsakhurdia, who was sentenced to 3 years of hard labor and 2 years of exile for his anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation. There could be no two ways about the reason: it is his statement on Soviet television late last week in which he fully admitted his wrongdoing. Zviad Gamsakhurdia said that he did not expect his television addresss to become a mitigating factor and that he made it out of his full recognition of the crimes he had committed against his country. So the drop of interest in Gamsakhurdia is understandable. What American journalist in his right mind would want to exploit the man who had repented and in this way had refused to continue playing the role of a martyr?

The trials in Moscow and Georgia did not come as a sudden crackdown on what the United States press described as a dissident movement in this country. Two years ago Yuriy Orlov was officially warned that his activities were no longer a reflection of his personal views, nor were they within the legitimate framework of free speech and exchange of opinions. During his trial it was established beyond a flicker of doubt that Yuriy Orlov had received money from abroad to keep his anti-Soviet group in the business of duplicating, producing and distributing anti-Soviet literature. It was also established that he had used frequent sessions with Moscow-based United States correspondents for passing slanderous information to the West, which was immediately reprinted and rebroadcast. The CIA-funded station Radio Liberty was found out to be one of the major recipients of Orlov's materials.

The rules of the game are such that to stay in the business the self-styled dissidents must constantly feed their Western sponsors with the names of people who are allegedly persecuted by the Soviet state or are denied the right to reunite with their relatives abroad and also must furnish information about ostensible strikes or unrest inside the USSR. All this is needed to help the Western mass media distort the Soviet Union and its social system.

During the trial it was established with the help of witnesses that Yuriy Orlov had passed on to the West scores of names of those Soviet citizens who either did not even suspect they were used for anti-Soviet activities or flatly refused to participate in them. It turned out, for example, that Yuriy Orlov had invented a strike in Riga port in Latvia and had used the names of several Soviet Jews in the village of Ilyinka, near Voronezh, to prove they were barred from uniting with their relatives in Israel. Those people had never had any relatives there, as they testified in court.

The story concerning the trial of Yuriy Orlov and his so-called fellow-dissidents in Georgia would be incomplete without saying a few words about the role of some United States' correspondents based in Moscow in supporting their anti-Soviet activities. It was not accidental that Zviad Gamsakhurdia in his television statement regretted his connections with them and also some United States diplomats in Moscow. Many United States correspondents in Moscow complain that they have difficulty meeting with Soviet people to be able to report about this country objectively. Yet they seem to have no difficulty meeting with the so-called dissidents, and passing their anti-Soviet writings abroad.

Yuriy Orlov was acquainted with George Krimsky of the AP, Peter Osnos of the Washington POST, Alfred Friendly of NEWSWEEK and some others. There were reports in the Soviet press linking them with the CIA. George Krimsky and Robert Toth of the Los Angeles TIMES were expelled from the Soviet Union for activities incompatible with the status of journalists. So the question arises: Is this the way American correspondents understand the final act of the Helsinki conference on security and cooperation?

In his television appearance, Zviad Gamsakhurdia profoundly regretted his anti-Soviet actions and, above all, the feeling of hatred toward his country cultivated in the so-called dissident movement. By leading their support, American correspondents carry this hatred across Soviet borders to plant it in the hearts and minds of the American people, and that is against the Helsinki agreements.

DEMICHEV READS LEADERS' MESSAGE TO CULTURAL MEETING

LD221100Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] The general assembly of the International Council of Monuments and Sites opened in Moscow today. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, read out the USSR Council of Ministers' message of greetings to those taking party in the assembly.

The message states that the concern for cultural heritage, which has become a genuine property of our country's people, is an important part of the Leninist cultural policy of the communist party and the Soviet Government. Lenin's behests are embodied in the new USSR Constitution. For the Soviet people, the concern for preserving the cultural heritage and for developing the multinational Soviet socialist culture is inviolably tied to solving the main problem of the present day--the preservation and consolidation of peace in the whole world.

In the last war the Soviet people lost more than 20 million of their sons and daughters. Tens of thousands of towns and villages and more than 3,000 historic and cultural monuments were destroyed. Many of these monuments have been restored but a number of invaluable creations of human genius have been irrevocably lost to mankind. The harsh historic experiences of the peoples of our country like those of the peoples of many other countries oblige us to do everything in our power to make sure that this is never repeated.

The greetings express the wish for successful and fruitful work by the participants of the assembly and the attainment of the noble aims in their noble cause of preserving the cultural and historic heritage of mankind.

ROMANOV ATTENDS CITY SOVIET MEETING ON SERVICES

LD230524Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Leningrad--A session of the City Soviet of People's Deputies discussed today the tasks facing the local soviets in enhancing the quality of services to the population. In the 2 years of the 5-year period, R460 million were spent in Leningrad on the development and technical revamping of trade and communal consumer services enterprises, public health, city passenger transport and hotels. New subway, tram and trolleybus lines have been handed over for use. The further concentration and specialization of production in the main servicing industries is being carried out. Progressive forms of service have been made more widespread. The session of the city soviet mapped out measures for a radical improvement in services to the population.

Taking part in the work of the session was Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom.

BRIEFS

SOCIAL SCIENTISTS' CONFERENCE--A conference of social scientists in the Ukrainian CP Central Committee headquarters recently discussed a plan for scientific research in the 10th 5-year period. The speakers noted that the collectives of scientific research institutes were concentrating on topical problems in social sciences. At the same time they emphasized the need to deepen research in social processes characteristic of developed socialism. Sapozhnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Department for Science and Educational Institutions; Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and Malanchuk, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, spoke at the conference. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 19 May 78 AU]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

MOSCOW REPORTS AGRICULTURAL NEWS FOR 19-22 MAY

LD230428 [Editorial report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 19 May reports that one-third of the wheat area in Kazakhstan has now been sown. This is an area which totals 16 million hectares. The sowing is progressing on a mass scale in Tselinogradskaya, Pavoldarskaya and Kustanayskaya oblasts and the pace is picking up in other virgin-land oblasts. In Kustanayskaya Oblast the area sown is over 3.3 million hectares and the wheat is mainly strong and durum varieties.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1330 GMT on 19 May reports that land cultivators have begun a mass sowing campaign in Omskaya Oblast. Almost 1.5 million hectares will be devoted to wheat in this area. This year, the areas planted with strong and durum varieties of wheat and the areas assigned to locally cultivated wheat are to be considerably expanded.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 19 May reports that 3 million hectares of bread grain have now been sown in Altayskiy Kray. Sowing is proceeding around the clock at many farms in order to complete the work in a short time. Special attention is being paid to the kray's main crop, spring wheat. The agricultural mechanizers are working to complete sowing on 3.6 million hectares in 7 to 8 working days.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0000 GMT on 21 May reports that wheat has been sown on over 1 million hectares in Tselinogradskaya Oblast. The daily sowing rate exceeds 200,0000 hectares. In Omskaya Oblast graincrops have so far been sown on 200,000 hectares.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 21 May reports that spring crops have now been sown on almost 15 million hectares in Kazakhstan. This is 52 percent of the planned area. Sowing is proceeding at the rate of more than 1 million hectares per day. In Altayskiy Kray graincrops have been sown on 2 million hectares, which is more than one-third of the allocated area. Temperatures there are fluctuating and machinery is being used on the basis of the large-group method. According to the same broadcast, the mass sowing of spring crops has begun in the west Urals. About 400 complexes are using the Ipatovo method and local strains are being widely sown. The radio also reports that the sowing of rice has been completed in the Kuban. Rice now occupies an area of 160,000 irrigated hectares. A harvest of 820,000 tons has been pledged this year. In Rostovskaya Oblast, the sowing of corn on irrigated land is ending. There are over 400,000 hectare of irrigated land on the oblast's farms and this year it is planned that each hectare should yield at least 40 quintals of grain.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0830 GMT on 20 May reports that the last sowing units are leaving the country's sugar beet fields. The sugar beet crop has been sown on over 3.7 million hectares.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 20 May reports that the sowing campaign of spring wheat east of the Urals is being completed by many farms. Over half of the work has been carried out. In Siberia and Kazakhstan large mechanized comprehensive detachments have been set up and are carrying out the main part of the work. Specialists note that good conditions have come about for the development of shoots in the main land crop areas. In the area of the Irtysh River in Omskaya Oblast spring this year has turned out to be unstable with very cold weather alternating with warmer spells.

According to a report by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 20 May, 2,000 machine operators are engaged in harrowing and cultivation of crops in Rostovskaya Oblast and the sowing of early graincrops has ended in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. The graincrops there occupy about 1.8 million hectares and healthy shoots are already appearing in the fields.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0000 GMT on 21 May reports that rice-sowing in the Balkhash region has been completed and now occupies 15,400 hectares. In Kazakhstan the cultivated area in the desert has increased from 9,000 hectares to 120,000 hectares. In Omskaya Oblast the mass sowing of wheat has begun; wheat is to occupy 1.5 million hectares.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 21 May reports that wheat is now being sown on the second million hectares in Kustanayskaya Oblast. Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0200 GMT reports that half the allocated area has been sown with spring crops in Irkutskaya Oblast.

According to Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT, spring sowing is now practically completed in Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR. In Kurganskaya Oblast, 150,000 hectares of wheat are being sown daily. In Kazakhstan over 100,000 sowing units are working in the virgin lands each day. Sugar beet sowing is nearing completion in Mordovskaya ASSR. All work on the sowing of grains and the dressing of potatoes is now completed in Kalingradskaya Oblast. Weeding, dressing and inter-row hoeing of crops is to be carried out on 350,00 hectares.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT reports that sowing is being completed in Orenburgskaya Oblast; the sowing of spring crops is being carried out on the last 5 million hectares. In Pavlodarskaya Oblast grain crops have been laid out on half of the allocated area.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1530 GMT reports that the sowing of grain crops is in progress on the 16th million hectare in Kazakhstan. Over half of the republic's entire bread grain area has already been sown to wheat and barley. An area of 1.2 million to 1.3 million hectares is sown daily. The radio also reports that the Kuban is preparing for the harvesting of winter breadgrain. The overhauling of all grain harvesters and harvesting sets was completed on 21 May in some southern rayons. Other equipment is being prepared. It is planned to gather winter cereals from 2 million hectares in Krasnodarskiy Kray this year. It is expected that harvesting will be completed in 7 to 9 days. The radio adds that in the central Asian republics haymaking is in progress. Uzbek land-cultivators have decided to procure 8 million tons of fodder. This is almost twice as much as last year.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0700 GMT on 22 May reports that land cultivators have begun sowing on the fourth million acres in Altayskiy Kray. Work is being carried out around the clock. In Tuvinskaya ASSR the sowing of grain crops was completed 22 May. The planting of potatoes and vegetables continues. According to the radio, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Tatarskaya ASSR have completed the sowing of early grain crops. Despite the changeable weather the sowing was carried out in the best time by more than 1,000 sowing complexes. In the Non-Chernozem Zone, land cultivators in Kaliningradskaya Oblast were the first to complete the sowing of grain crops and potato planting. They will now begin the tending of the fields and the procuring of fodder.

Moscow Domestic Service at 1445 GMT on 22 May 78 reports that to date grain crops have been sown on about 15 million hectares in Kazakhstan including wheat, which has been sown on over 10 million hectares. In Kustanayskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts over half the allocated area has been sown.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 2115 GMT on 22 May notes that this year's grain harvest target for Saratovskaya Oblast is 7.5 million tons. Of these, 3.5 million tons have to be sold to the state. The oblast has 1,660 sowing complexes.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON SPRING SOWING IN KUBAN

LD220222Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 21 May 78 LD

[Summary] In the Kuban spring sowing has been completed on approximately 2 million hectares. Our Krasnodarskiy Kray correspondent Valentin Tarasov reports:

Farms have managed to keep to the sowing timetable for early grain crops, sugar beet, corn, sunflower, rice and other important crops. Immediately after sowing, they began tending the shoots. (Ampashkov), chief agronogist for the kray, comments on the situation in the fields:

The first stage in tending newly-sown crops has been completed and not too badly at that. In this cool weather the application of fertilizers was speeded up. Many rayons are already occupied with this work on their sugar plantations. Mineral fertilizers are being applied punctually on sunflower seed plantations.

The sugar beet situation is particularly encouraging. This year we managed to carry out the sowing of sugar beets at a very early time and many rayons had completed the thinning of sugar beets by 1 May, which is unprecedented in the Kuban. According to our calculations, sugar beet growers will obtain a harvest of no less than 340 to 350 quintals per hectare.

At the moment much work is being done on tending sunflower seeds and corn. At the same time, barley has eared and winter wheat is just on the point of earing.

Our task, to produce no less than 2 million tons of winter and valuable wheat grain, will be accomplished.

BRIEFS

AMUR OBLAST CROPS--Amur Oblast planted only 6,580 hectares of early grain crops yesterday, bringing the total planted so far to 706,580 hectares, or 92 percent of the area planned. A total of 91,460 hectares of annual grasses, or 83 percent of the area planned, have been planted in the oblast. The oblast planted yesterday more than 500 hectares of potatoes and 55 hectares of vegetables, bringing the total area planted to vegetables to 1,570 hectares, or 26 percent of the area planned. [Blagoveschensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 17 May 78 OW]

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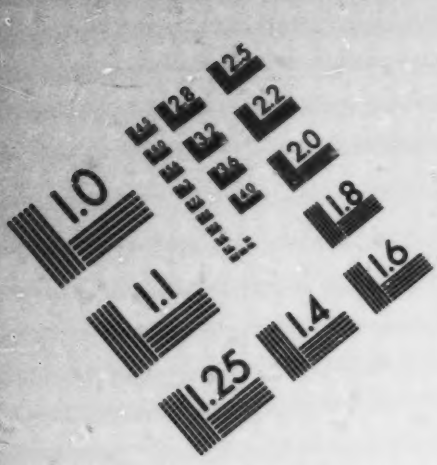

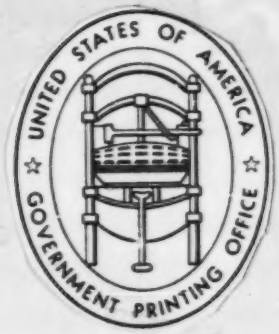

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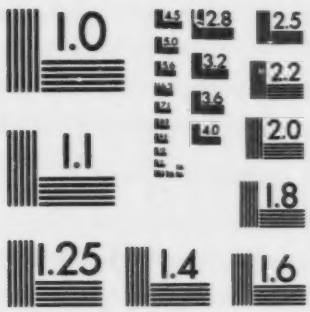

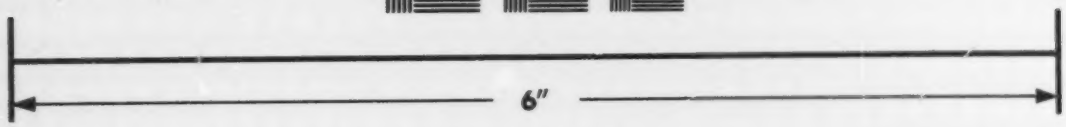

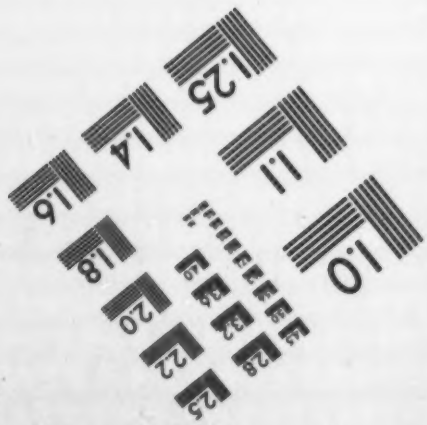

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